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November [February 1st, 1878.

MYRA'S JOURNAL OF DRESS AND NEEDLEWORK

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No. 11, Vol III.] November 1, 1877.

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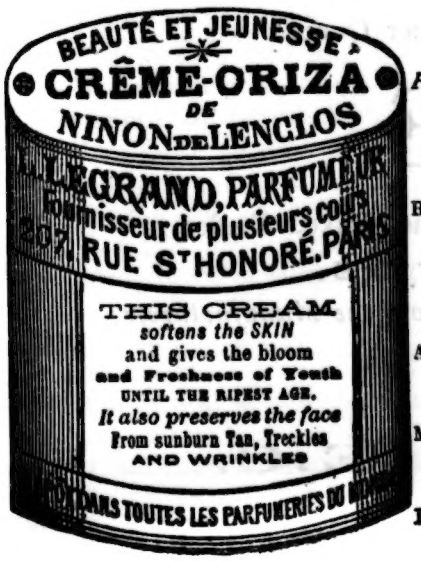

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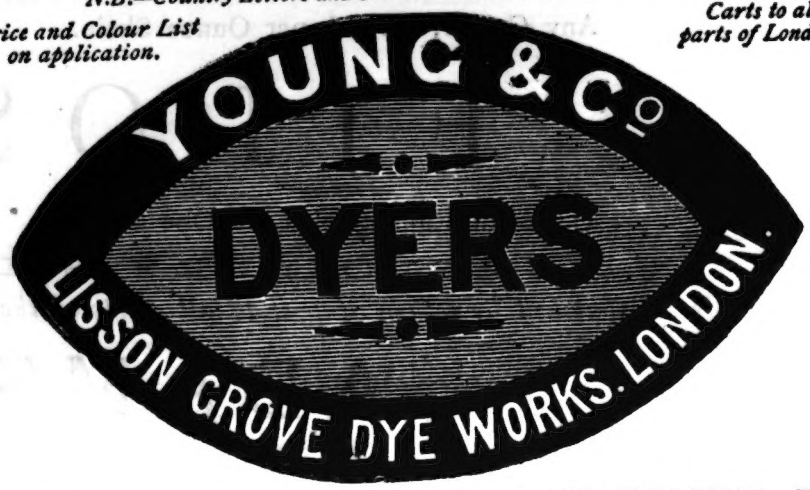

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MYRA'S JOURNAL OF DRESS AND FASHION

VOL. III.—NO. 11. NOVEMBER 1st, 1877. [PRICE 3d.

DRESS AND FASHION IN PARIS.

THE winter modes are now fairly established, and the utmost richness and variety are displayed in all the leading features, costumes, mantles, chapeaux, &c. In dress materials, bourrette, in its different forms of silk, silk and wool, or silk and chenille, takes a prominent place, combined with faille or some fine woollen fabric to match it in colour. Indian cashmere will be in great favour for visiting and other elegant toilettes, trimmed with bands of velvet, embroidered with chenille or brilliant coloured beads; crystal beads being now made in all kinds of lovely tints, which on the materials produce the most harmonious effects.

In addition to these two materials there is a new make of lama, known as lama cloth, used for paletots; other cloths for the same purpose being *drap bouclé* and *drap frisé*.

Among novelties in costumes is an Indian cashmere blouse of a new shade of light green, on a skirt of olive-green faille, ornamented with pleatings, frills, and coquillés. The blouse and deep collar are trimmed with green chenilled braid, and fastened with buttons like tiny silver bells; the waist-band is of olive-green leather, fastened with a large square silver buckle of Henri III. type. With this costume are worn collar and sleeves of Gênes guipure.

Another toilette is of prune de Monsieur faille, and prune-coloured silk bourrette, with a figure in prune-coloured, yellow, and pale blue chenille. The trained skirt of prune faille is ornamented in front with a pleated flounce headed by a bouillonné, and at the back by two similar garnitures. The polonaise of chenilled bourrette has faille sleeves terminating with two crossed revers of bourrette and a pleating of aille, and the lower edge has a Spanish fringe of silk and wool to match the colours of the dress. At the neck in front the dress is open slightly in a V shape, and trimmed with pleatings of faille which form a fichu.

No. 263.—THE OLYMPIA CHAPEAU.

Green in almost every shade is the prevailing colour, but some share of favour is still accorded to navy-blue, which harmonizes admirably with such a number of shades and colours. Thus a costume of navy-blue faille has a tablier and habit-basque of silver-grey woollen neigeuse, spotted with pale blue; the faille skirt is bordered at the lower edge with a flounce with cockscomb heading. The corsage is a habit-basque with turned-down collar and waistcoat of faille; the tablier of neigeuse is bordered with chenille braid embroidered with grey and blue beads, the seams of the habit being similarly ornamented. The tablier is gracefully draped under the ends of the habit, these being fastened together by a faille scarf tied in large drooping loops. The edges of the habit opening over the waistcoat have simulated button-holes with grey and blue pearl buttons; the paraments are formed of braid on the sleeves.

Hunting costumes are extremely varied this year, many ladies forming fashions for themselves, and those who do not fear the reproach of eccentricity have adopted white cloth with red facings; but a simpler and very much prettier style consists of a pleated skirt and jacket of dark green cloth, ornamented with silver buttons, and finished at the waist with a Russia leather belt; a toque or berêt completes this attire, and a Highland scarf may be added, made of red silk and fastened on the shoulder with a metal ornament.

A novelty in riding-habits is one of otter-coloured cloth, trimmed with bands of embroidery of blue and yellow designs on a scarlet ground.

Cashmere will be very much employed for theatre, concert, and dinner toilettes, with the addition of braid embroidered with beads in Louis XIV. style, ruches, and lace. The richest garnitures being used with this material, the results are of great beauty and elegance, whether for the Louis XVI. habit or the polonaise-redingote. The Louis XVI. habit has two long ends at the back which are crossed and retained by a scarf of broché satin, plain or figured velvet, or plush, and the waistcoat must be of the same material as this scarf. The Princess tunic is no less elegant, made of cashmere in various shades of blue and green, otter-colour, prune-colour, brown and golden pheasant, with trimmings of chenilled and beaded braid to match the colour of the polonaise. Other fabrics for evening dress are of superb texture, several of them surpassing even those of last winter; amongst these are otter-coloured velvet, with a rich design in relief of large flowers and foliage, the

colour of old gold; a myrtle-green velvet has velvet acanthus leaves on rich silk reps with a myrtle-green ground, encircled with pale blue satin; a turquoise silk is covered with a magnificent brocade of bright green and moss-green rose leaves in relief, encircled with old gold colour. Another not less rich material has brown velvet astragals in relief on a ground of old gold colour.

An elegant home toilette we saw lately, forming part of a trousseau, is of ivory-white Indian cashmere, opening in a square-trained tunic over a pleated skirt of navy blue faille. The seams of the tunic are covered with chenilled velvet braid in white and mauve, embroidered with amethyst beads; the centre of the pleated flounce is ornamented with jabots of lace mixed with bows of white satin ribbon, lined with mauve. A thick mauve silk cord, with chenilled and beaded tassels, retains the folds of the tunic at the side.

The dress by some named *Blanche de Castille* and by others *St. Louis* is a great novelty at the present time; it is made entirely in the style usual in that reign, but can now only be worn by a very elegant woman. Mantles for evening dress, as well as those for carriage toilette, are made of rich material embroidered in the most fantastic manner with designs of exotic plants, birds, &c., and trimmed with superb passementerie and fringe. With the robe St. Louis the mediæval costumes, the habit de cour, the Breton, Slave, and Oriental tunics, the lingerie must be transformed to suit each different style. Large collars of Gênes guipure, Flanders embroidery, Venice point, Argenton point, with sleeves to match are of great elegance, also large plastrons of lace and embroidery in the form of a square bib or plastron. With the habit de cour and the embroidered beaded waistcoat, a collarette of fluted lace or coquillé jabot is generally worn, and sleeves of pleated lace.

For ordinary morning toilette, linen parures embroidered with the crest, coat-of-arms, or other designs in colours, are the latest novelties, also the *Cavalier* collar and sleeves with pearl buttons, the Breton collar, the Colbert collar, &c.

Fancy jewellery partakes a little of the character of all the different epochs to which we have alluded. Amongst the number there are the St. Louis, Henri III., and Serbe necklaces, in different stones and metals. After the success of the porte-bonheur comes that of the key; we find this everywhere, on cravat pins, ear-rings, sleeve studs, brooches, not one only, but two, three, or four in a group, made of gold, silver, or steel.

In order to vary coloured stockings, these alone being considered *à la mode*, the feet in some are made different from the leg; for instance, the foot may be rose-colour and grey, and the leg sky-blue, or the one may be yellow and brown and the other silver-grey.

Walking boots are made rather short, and with cork soles. Louis XV. bottines to match the dress; Louis XIV., Duchesse, Valois, and Chinese shoes are those most worn for evening toilette and home wear; some of black satin with bows of lace and ribbon, others richly embroidered with coloured silk and beads, or with gold, silver, or steel buckles.

MARIE GOUBAUD.

A LESSON IN HAIRDRESSING.

THE Winifred coiffure, of which we give numerous illustrations, showing the different stages by which the complete coiffure, illustrated at Nos. 288 & 289, is attained, is neither difficult to manage nor does it require a number of expensive adjuncts. Even in cases where the natural hair is rather thin no additions are required beyond two long strands or switches, like that illustrated at No. 268, and a Marie Antoinette cushion or pad for the front of the head.

Nos. 264 & 265.—The Winifred Coiffure. Figs. 1 & 2.

When the hair has been well combed and brushed, a parting is made from the forehead to the back of the head, and a second parting is made over the top of the head, from ear to ear, leaving the hair divided in three parts, one on each side of the face, and the third and thickest part, consisting of all the remainder of the hair, at the back. The front hair will look better if it has been slightly waved, and the few short hairs near the parting are also waved, and allowed to stray on the forehead. These partings and divisions are illustrated at Figs. 1 & 2.

If the back hair is of tolerable thickness, it is best to mingle it with the long strands which are added afterwards, and in this case it should be tied at the back rather tightly, with narrow brown or black ribbon, depending on the colour of the hair. If, however, the hair is not long and thick enough to mingle well with the false hair, it should be twisted and fastened up as flatly as possible, on the back of the head, with two or three hair-pins, or better still, with a large tortoise-shell pin or small comb.

Fig. 4 shows the position of the Marie Antoinette cushion or pad on the top of the head; the cushion is divided in the centre, and fastened on each side with a couple of hair-pins; it is placed as nearly as possible on the side parting, that is, rather far back on the head. The illustration, Fig. 5, shows the manner in which the front hair is combed over the cushion, the ends being twisted and fastened beneath it, or if the hair is too long for this, it is coiled at the back in a small flat figure of eight, similar to that illustrated at Fig. 6.

In arranging this part of the coiffure care must be taken not to pull the hair too tightly, or it will form a hard-looking frame to the face, nor to leave it too loose, as in that case it would have an equally objectionable appearance of untidiness. The hair should be tight enough to keep in place, but not so tight as to destroy the slight but graceful waving. If the hair drawn up in this way is not becoming to the face, it can be combed down a little in the centre, to form small bandeaux across the forehead; or a small strand of hair close to the parting can be left loose when the hair is placed over the cushion, and afterwards arranged as a small bandeau, and fastened under the cushion, or at the back of the head.

No. 266.—The Winifred Coiffure. Fig. 3.

No. 268.—Strand for the Winifred Coiffure.

No. 269.—Comb for the Winifred Coiffure.

No. 267.—The Winifred Coiffure. Fig. 5.

No. 270.—The Winifred Coiffure. Fig. 4.

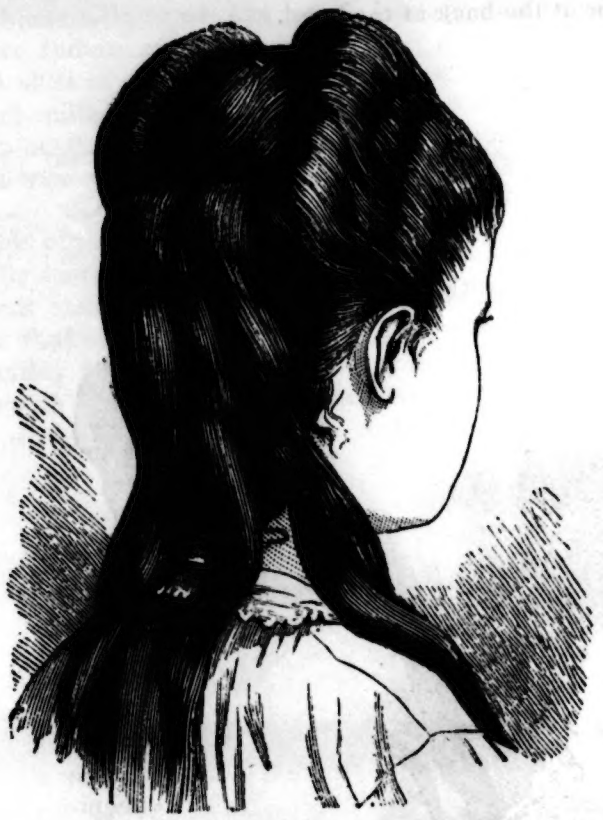
Fig. 7 shows the manner in which the two long switches, one of which is illustrated at No. 268, are attached to the head; each switch is made upon a comb, which is turned back, as in illustration No. 269, and then fastened at the back of the head, between the ends of the front pad. A very pretty coiffure may be arranged by using

shorter switches than those required for the long coils of the Winifred coiffure, and arranging them after they have been fastened in, in four or five rather loose curls; this would be simple and effective, and any young lady whose hair was fairly thick would be able to dispense with the added curls altogether.

When the natural hair is thick the false hair is mingled with it, the whole is divided into two equal parts, and a coil or twist is made of each part; when the natural hair is too short and thin to be used, the twists are better made before the hair is fastened on; the twists and the manner of attaching them are illustrated at No. 273.

To arrange the twists, take that on the right side and pass it to the left, allowing it to droop on the neck; when it has been brought to the top of the head turn it back, so as to form half a figure of eight; the coil on the left side is crossed over to the right, but without falling on the neck; it is turned back at the top in the same way as the first, and the end which remains serves to fill up the vacant space between the cushion and the part where the switches are fastened on. The manner of arranging the coils is shown at No. 274, and the completed coiffure, both front and back view, is illustrated at Nos. 288 & 289.

The Winifred coiffure is a pretty and simple style, and very becoming to young faces, and with the help of the many illustrations, and full description given, will be easily carried out.



No. 271.—The Winifred Coiffure. Fig. 7.

No. 272.—The Winifred Coiffure. Fig. 6.

No. 273.—The inifred Coiffure. Fig. 8.

No. 274.—The Winifred Coiffure. Fig. 9.

SPINNINGS IN TOWN.

"But me perhaps
The glowing hearth may satisfy awhile,
With faint illumination, that uplifts
The shadows to the ceiling, there by fits
Dancing unearthly to the quivering flame.
Not undelightful is an hour to me
So spent in parlour-twilight; such a gloom
Suits well the thoughtful or unthinking mind."

Cowper:—"The Winter Evening."

NOVEMBER is a delightful month for those who understand how to enjoy all that life offers in its turn. Sunshine is made more welcome by the contrast with fogs, and dark and sullen skies make us enjoy our fire-side, and the fun and frolic of the *Children's Hour*.

November is a busy month, we have our households to care for, to see that all and each are warmly clad as well within as without, to prepare for Christmas gifts, to organize fun for the boys' joyful return for the holidays. We have to begin our course of soup-making and distributing our little charities to which the approaching cold weather gives additional value, and finally, important task, we have to choose our costumes, our mantles, and our chapeaux for the winter season.

One of the most important points of the winter toilette is the stocking. We cannot any longer wear the beautifully embroidered silk stockings of the summer, but it would be hard to relinquish them unless we had an equivalent in winter hosiery as pretty as the "inverted silk" to which so many of us are accustomed.

The ribbed cashmere stockings, which are to be seen at Messrs. Jannings & Son, 16, Fenchurch Street, are beautifully fine and soft, they are made in all colours and in black, a fast black that will not wash out or stain the chaussure; these stockings, both black and coloured, are embroidered in silks of the same or of contrasting colours, these "clocks" are all hand embroidered and add much to the appearance, and a little to the price of stockings; they can be had in all sizes from No. 1 upwards to full size, the price for medium lady's size is 4*s*. 6*d*., full size, 5*s*., a less fine quality is sold for 1*s*. per pair under these prices. Ribbed merino stockings cost from 2*s*. to 4*s*. per pair, these are an excellent quality for ordinary wear, and worn with properly made boots will preserve the feet from cold, from chilblains, and other evils brought on by damp feet. Many ladies are most particular about the choice of winter boots, and would not dream of allowing November to pass without visiting Mr. Bird, of Oxford Street, yet are inattentive to the equally important detail of winter stockings.

Messrs. Jannings & Son have a splendid stock of winter furs, jackets, paletots, muffs, ties and capes, as well as trimming furs, the wide bands for lengthening mantles, and the narrow graceful strips of fur which are destined to trim our costumes. Messrs. Jannings & Son, take special pains with the *alteration* of fur mantles to suit the prevailing modes; these patterns are very elegant and their charges for cleaning, repairing, altering, dyeing, and relining furs, are very moderate. Another special point is the quickness with which "repairing orders" are executed. In visiting 16, Fenchurch Street, ladies should not omit examining the woollen underclothing for themselves and children; those ladies residing in the country would do well to ask for the Price List of this firm, which is sent post free to any lady requiring it.

No. 275.—THE CLEOPATRA MORNING TOILETTE.

Made-up Model, 5*s*. 6*d*.; *Flat Pattern only*, 2*s*. 9*d*.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

Not far from Fenchurch Street is a house which possesses peculiar attractions for me at this particular moment. Yet it is one which I must avoid entering for some time, so weak I confess myself to be upon the subject of infants' clothing. I can resist buying the most tempting bargains, I am completely diamond proof, golden ornaments excite no wish for their possession, nor (I suppose because I am a SILKWORM) does silk attire specially attract me, but I am utterly incapable of resisting the purchase of tiny shoes, little hoods, and wee woollens. It can well be imagined therefore, that, knowing my weakness, I keep away as much as possible from those scenes of temptation, infants' outfitters, and that when MYRA requested me to call at Messrs. Capper's, to see the new respirator corset, I did not come out of the children's department without "buying my experience," taking some dozen or so of charming little bibs, socks, and other dainty "baby things" which rendered my visit a little expensive.

It is not of infants' garments that I wish to speak, but of the new corset, which is a deep corset coming well over the hips, and having

No. 276.—THE AUREOLA TOILETTE. (Back and Front views).

Made-up Model, 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Pattern only*, 2*s.* 9*d.*; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

No. 277.—THE OSTRIZA AND JANTRA COSTUMES.

Made-up Models, 5s. 6d.; *Child's Dress*, 4s. 6d.; *Flat Patterns only, half-price*; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

No. 278.—THE THEODORA AND EUNICE TOILETTES.

Made up Models, 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Patterns only*, 2*s.* 9*d.*; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

a wide pear-shaped busk, which ensures the flatness of figure which is now the *sine qua non* of feminine beauty. This corset is pierced with eyelet holes between the bones and is exceedingly comfortable in wear, as I can vouch for. It is made as a plain, or as a nursing corset, while the price is so low as to bring the respirator corset of Messrs. Capper & Co., 79, Gracechurch Street, within the reach of all, the cost of the cheaper makes being only 8*s.* 9*d.* This is a very low price for a well-made corset with all appliances for special occasions, and of the latest make and cut.

The Carlson Binder is an invaluable preserver of the figure, preventing that tendency to embonpoint which must be so very trying to those who have been slender. If worn at the beginning of any abdominal weakness, great benefit is derived, while ordinary cases of stoutness are much diminished by the wear of this excellent Binder, which can be had, price 21*s.*, of Messrs. Herbert & Son, 148, Cheapside.

Another binder which is much liked, is for wearing after accouchement only, Salmon's Obstetric Binder, from the low price, 6*s.* 6*d.* It is of great service at a time when a binder has to be changed frequently, and when perhaps unskilled hands fasten it. No error is possible in applying this binder, which is of stout holland with eyelet holes and reversed hooks; it can be gradually tightened at will, and is comfortable as well as hygienic. It can be obtained at Regent Street.

The down vests of Messrs. Booth & Fox are so cosy and warm that it would not be right to omit mention of them at a season when we may expect to "shiver and shudder." These vests occupy very little space in the dress and add nothing to the waist, they are most comfortable and protect from cold, which cannot pierce through down. For the rheumatic and the elderly they are invaluable, and should be worn by growing girls at school, who as a rule suffer intensely from cold. Messrs. Booth & Fox have also other down garments too well-known to need comment from me, as down pillows for sofa, bed, and carriage, and down quilts. These quilts are delightful, far warmer than blankets, and far lighter. They are made in all sizes, from the tiny quilt for a baby's cradle to the large double bed quilt, and are covered with the well-known "Turkey red," or with rich silks in gay colours. I speak gratefully of the cradle quilts, for when my Toby came to town, a dear kind friend sent the little fellow one of these quilts, which has been of the greatest use and service to me; as the event happened in July, I was able to keep the dear child covered in bed by my side without having to endure the heat of a heavy blanket or even of a down quilt over myself. All mothers should have one at least of these quilts, the uses of which I shall enlarge upon in our next MID-MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Messrs. Liberty, of Regent Street, have some lovely China silks and Indian silks in all the newest colours for evening wear, which I should like my readers to see. These silks are inexpensive, and can be worn in conjunction with the beautiful Madras muslin of which I have before spoken. These fabrics make the most charming evening toilettes possible. Mr. Liberty has also some of the China silks made into handkerchiefs, with deeply hem-stitched borders, and the initial letter embroidered in white or in colour. The mouchoir is itself of white silk, and forms a charming present for a gentleman, the price is 4*s.* 6*d.* per handkerchief. I think many ladies will be glad to know of these handkerchiefs in time, to work a nice sachet case for them which will form a useful and not inelegant Christmas gift to papa, or the dear "big boys."

Although it has been stated on "the best authority" that fur will not be very much worn during the coming winter, we shall probably find that if there is any prospect of severely cold weather, comfort will triumph over fashion, and warm furs will be not only appreciated but worn in spite of decrees to the contrary.

The sealskin jackets and paletots, at Messrs. Cook's, 71, Oxford Street, will prove a temptation hard to resist by all admirers of these vêtements. The paletots are made in different styles and sizes; some are tight, others loose, others again semi-fitting, and this is the style most likely to be adopted this winter; but few are bordered with any other kind of fur, the plain sealskin being again the favourite mode.

Young ladies frequently wear sealskin-covered hats to match the paletot; the hats are made in several fashionable shapes, with rather high crowns and narrow turned-up brims; the trimming consists of a long brown fur tail with a pretty little head ending it on one side of the hat.

The furs used for trimming cloth and velvet mantles are skunk, racoon, and lynx, in rather narrow borders. The lynx fur is very pretty and may be had in different shades, although the lightest colour is that which is generally preferred; it looks extremely well as a border to the light fawn-coloured mantles which are worn this autumn, or as a plastron in front of a long paletot of the same light-coloured cloth, with deep collar and cuffs to match. Muffs are made to match the fur trimmings, and are of moderate size.

This firm also undertake the re-making and altering of sealskin paletots and other fur trimmed vêtements, a work which they perform with great care and despatch, the altered vêtements showing no signs of seams or joins. Fur borders and trimmings are made of all kinds of fur, and in all colours, and the prices vary with the quality of the fur.

There are fortunately, one or two things which help to enliven this, the worst season of the year, and one of them is the interest we women take in the new models of dresses and mantles which now appear, and which serve as objects for discussion, if not of admiration. I can imagine some of my country readers, whose lives are mostly spent "Far from the madding crowd," diligently studying their MYRA'S JOURNAL and accompanying me in mind as I take my way through the show-rooms at Messrs. Gask & Gask, while we note together the chief novelties in a house where new modes, and tasteful designs may always be found.

Some of the silk costumes are exceeding handsome, and are trimmed with a variety of new, and alas, rather expensive trimmings; for instance, a dress of olive green faille has a plastron of light green faille, with a raised pattern in dark chenille, the same beautiful material is introduced on the skirt, and the dress is further trimmed with a novel ornament composed of small rosettes of chenille with coloured glass beads; the different shades of green are blended with pale blue and red in these ornaments, but so delicately that it is difficult to say whether the colours are in the chenille or in the beads.

Another olive green faille dress has a plastron in front of beautiful figured velvet, and an added train at the back of the same material. The upper part of the plastron is plain, the lower part forming the front of the skirt, is arranged in flat pleats from side to side. A costume of brown faille is trimmed with silk embroidery on cashmere in wide and narrow bands. The embroidery in this case was of red flowers and shaded green leaves in a very close pattern; it can be purchased in lengths sufficient to trim a dress and in various designs, but I must warn my readers that it is rather expensive, and only suitable for dressy toilettes.

Chenille trimmings and fringe, and beaded passementerie are much employed in trimming costumes; moonlight and bronze beads are those most used, and a great variety of these trimmings may also be seen here.

More useful costumes are made of neigeuse or camels' hair and velveteen, and of the new woollen or wool and silk materials; the woollen fabrics are rough and thick, with raised irregular lines or chequers in very bright colours on a dark ground. Snow flake is the general term applied to these, and to other materials with a dark woollen ground entirely covered with minute loops of coloured silk. One of these on which the loops were in shades of green and light blue, looked almost like a bed of wild hyacinths; in some the colours are very prettily blended, but in others they are too crude and startling for the effect to be good. These materials are double width and far from inexpensive, but a new and very soft woollen material, called Lennox cloth, and made in all the new plain colours, is a moderately priced fabric which I recommend to all who wish for a ladylike and inexpensive winter dress to wear well and look well for an indefinite time.

In the mantle room are all the newest models of mantles and paletots, made in the new matelassé, camels' hair, and *mouton* cloth. A mantle of black *drap mouton* with a shawl-shaped back is handsomely trimmed with passementerie, covered with moonlight beads and a fringe of the same. A similar mantle of light fawn-coloured cloth is bordered with passementerie and chenille; a paletot of the same cloth is braided and edged with fur, and others made of black or coloured cloth are trimmed in a variety of ways; the cloths employed are camels' hair, woollen and silk matelassé, snow flake cloth and *drap mouton*.

Two novelties in sealskin mantles must conclude my account of the new modes in this house; one is a large mantle of seal fur with a deep pèlerine forming sleeves, and bordered with a wide band of lynx; the other is a scarf shaped mantilla, also of sealskin; short at the back and with long square ends in front, trimmed round the inner and outer edges with skunk.

Velvet mantles are likely to be worn again, and are now trimmed with rich passementerie and bead ornaments.

From the large supply of patterns sent me by Messrs. Baker and Crisp, Regent Street, it is difficult to make a choice for notice, the variety of useful and pretty novelties in materials for autumn and winter costumes being very great. Many of MYRA'S correspondents write to her anxiously inquiring whether velveteen is to be worn this winter, and the inquiry being answered in the affirmative, the next thing to know is where to buy this useful fabric.

My readers will find at Messrs. Baker and Crisp's a great variety of velveteens in all the new shades of colour, including several lovely pale pink, scarlet and grey, and brown tints, these are 25 inches wide, and range in price from 2*s.* 11½*d.* to 3*s.* 11½*d.* per yard; black is cheaper, being only from 1*s.* 11½*d.* to 2*s.* 11½*d.*. All these are of excellent quality with Mole-skin finish, and will make very handsome costumes for out-door or evening toilette. Coloured Indian cashmeres in light and dark shades are 44 inches wide and from 2*s.* 3½*d.* per yard. Chequered Snow-flake, in a very soft fine quality, is 2*s.* 6*d.* per yard and 23 inches wide, a cheaper quality with dark ground and tiny crimson, blue, white, or yellow dots, looks extremely pretty and is a marvel of cheapness, being only 6¾*d.* per yard. Snowstorm, somewhat similar in appearance to the two last named, as may be judged by the name, in shades of grey and fawn, is 1*s.* 3½*d.* per yard and 27 inches wide.

In reply to inquiries lately made about a really strong useful material for walking dresses for rough country wear, I strongly recommend a thick, but at the same time light tweed; it is in black and white mixed, and brown and white, and is admirably calculated to resist wind and weather; the price is 1*s.* 6½*d.* per yard, and the width 28 inches. Other materials of the same nature, are Canadian, a diagonal tweed; serge 27 inches wide and 1*s.* 6½*d.* per yard; a double width thick blue and black serge at 1*s.* 11½*d.*, and a third in the same colours at 1*s.* 2½*d.* per yard, and 29 inches wide.

Camel's Hair Vecuna, a warm dark-coloured material with fine white hairs crossing the soft surface, is 1*s.* 6*d.* per yard and 26 inches wide, and a woollen Basketine, in shades of brown, slate, and blue is 2*s.* 3½*d.* per yard and 25 inches wide. Fine soft tweed in various colours, including different pretty shades of fawn and steel grey, is 2*s.* 6½*d.* per yard and 30 inches wide, others of very good quality are 1*s.* 6½*d.* and 1*s.* 11½*d.* Thibet stripes for under skirts are extremely pretty and inexpensive, costing from 1*s.* 11½*d.* per yard and 38 inches in width.

The approach of "gloomy November" warns us to be ready with all our powers of resistance to ward off the cold and discomfort pretty sure to follow in its train, and as these are most unpleasantly experienced at the beginning and close of the day, I advise those of my readers who are *frileuses* to provide themselves with a cosy dressing gown, a vêtement adding materially to the comfort of our ante-sleeping moments. No one need be deterred from this purchase from economical scruples, now that dressing-gowns are supplied by Messrs. Avis and Co., 213, Upper Street, Islington, in woollen fabrics from 9*s.* 11*d.* Russian Home-spun dressing-gowns suitable for invalids, or those who suffer greatly from the cold, are equally moderate in prices, the cheapest costing 12*s.* 9*d.* Patterns of the different materials are sent free on application.

Messrs. Avis also supply corsets at equally attainable prices. Invalids' corsets from 2*s.* 11*d.*, the Spatula Busk corset, which both keeps the figure in shape and improves it at the same time, from 5*s.* 11*d.*, and the Cuirass Corset with belt, 16 inches deep, from 12*s.* 6*d.* The last-named is particularly adapted to wear with the present style of dress, and as the belt is elastic it yields to the movements of the figure and is by no means stiff or uncomfortable.

Many of my readers who know only too well from sad experience the time which is spent before the yards of kilting necessary to trim a costume are stitched, folded, tacked, and ironed, will be infinitely obliged to me for the information I am now about to give them. They need no longer exhaust their energy and patience in preparing this most tedious trimming but can send their strips of material, stitched at the edge or not, as pleasure or industry dictates, to Mr. E. Watkins, 3 & 4, Norton Folgate, N.E., the strips will be returned to them folded in beautifully fine and regular pleats, ready to be sewed on the dress. The pleating is done by a steam machine, and no amount of wear pulls it out of place and shape. All kinds of materials can be pleated equally well, from the heaviest serge to the lightest silk; even such thin fabrics as crape, tarlatan, muslin, and lace, are pleated without the slightest risk of damage, and no soil or change of colour need be feared.

Thin materials, such as fine cashmere and silk, should be lined with ordinary book muslin as they pleat better when so lined. It takes a strip of material, from 2¼ to 2½ yards in length, to make one yard of pleating, and the price, extremely moderate at all times, varies slightly with the width of the pleating; the lowest price being ½*d.* per yard.

Mr. Watkins also supplies mourning costumes at extremely moderate prices; Princess dresses of black Persian cord, cost only 25*s.*; well and fashionably made costumes of barathea may be had for two guineas, and those in crape cloth are still less expensive; all these dresses are made of good material, and in all the fashionable styles.

The great demand for the Isabelle jacket, braiding and embroidery pattern, given with our October number, completely exhausted three editions of the Journal, and as we find it impossible to again reprint the Journal, we have decided on publishing the Isabelle Jacket alone, which will be sent to any lady writing for it and enclosing stamps for the pattern and postage.

I find that Mr. Peter Robinson, Oxford Street, has just received a great quantity of the new velvet brocades, of which MYRA speaks elsewhere as being so much worn; these brocades are really lovely, they are 20 inches wide, and cost 12*s.* 9*d.*, 14*s.* 9*d.*, and 21*s.*, per yard. They are made in all colours, the velvet raised on a satin ground, which in the quality sold at 21*s.*, resembles *répoussé* silver. It is hardly possible to overrate the value of these brocades for dressy toilettes.

Another speciality is the Pekin brocade, at 4*s.* 4*d.* per yard, in all colours, a most effective brocade of woollen ground with silk design; French silk brocade, 24 inches wide, cost 9*s.* 4*d.* per yard. Amidst the beautiful novelties one is apt to forget a very useful black silk dress. It is a wonderfully cheap black silk, (3*s.* 11½*d.*) of which Mr. Peter Robinson has 100 pieces, and which is decidedly worth securing, if one may judge by appearance.

For winter comforts and cosmetics, I beg to refer my readers to Mr. Mason's Postal Toilet List, given with this number, in which descriptions of toilette necessaries and luxuries will be found. This useful list should be preserved in every lady's dressing case. Many new features are introduced of exceeding utility to us all.

THE SILKWORM.

NEW MATERIALS AT LES GRANDS MAGASINS DU LOUVRE.

ALL the new woollen fabrics, including vigogne, cashmere, and even tartan, partake more or less of the texture of neigeuse, the surface being partially covered with raised dots, flakes, or some similar figure. This irregular surface is one of the leading features of this winter's materials; *neigeuse tigrée* is 38 inches wide, and 4*s.* 9*d.* per yard; *knick cashmere*, the same width, is 4*s.* 11*d.* per yard; both are in all the new colours of the season; otter-brown, Russian-green, reddish-brown, and bronze-green. Neigeuse mosaïque has a pattern of armure mixed with tiny flakes; it is 60 inches wide, and 5*s.* 5*d.* per yard; neigeuse ondulée, the same width, is 5*s.* 9*d.* per yard; neigeuse bouclée, also the same width, is 7*s.* 3*d.* per yard.

Neigeuse Ecossaise, reproducing all the different plaids in their own colours, is the same price and width as those last-named, and makes up into excellent winter costumes; and neigeuse cheviot is made into costumes, with confections to match in colour but of plain texture. These two, and façonné neigeuse, are 60 inches wide, and 7*s.* 3*d.* per yard. Neigeuse jardinière, 24 inches wide, and 3*s.* 10*d.* per yard, is one of the prettiest of these new fabrics, with its brilliant dots of different colours of silk ornamenting the surface.

Another material which bids fair to rival neigeuse, is vigogne drapée, a soft supple cloth, light and warm, and admirably suitable for ladies' and children's dresses and confections; one make is quite plain, another has very fine stripes, and a third has small, almost imperceptible chequers, all are 37 inches wide, and 3*s.* 10*d.* per yard. The two last-named are employed for costumes, and the plain for confections.

In addition to these materials there are bourrettes, neigeuses, for home dresses, for girls and children, at 1*s.* 3*d.* yard, and 27 inches wide; the same in mixed colours, at 1*s.* 0½*d.* per yard, and others, very prettily chequered, the same width, at 1*s.* 6½*d.* per yard.

All these materials may be employed, either for long polonaises worn over silk skirts to match in colour, or for complete costumes, with the exception of the confection, which should always be of plain fabric, with a plain surface.

Chequered neigeuse, or that with tiny squares, and plaid neigeuse, are

particularly suitable for girls' and children's toilettes. The first of these may be employed also for ladies' dresses, but for children's toilettes, nothing is prettier, or looks brighter and warmer, than Scotch plaid.

Indian cashmere is another material almost universally employed; there are two kinds of this cashmere, the smooth and the rough or hairy; both are 44 inches wide, and at different prices, according to the quality of the material, from 6*s.* 6*d.* to 11*s.* 6*d.* per yard. Both kinds are also made in all the modern dark shades, brown, olive-green, slate-grey, dark blue, sepia, prune, and in light colours, such as blue, pink, pearl grey, and white, for dinner toilettes.

Indian cashmere with open stripes is also made in all the light colours for evening dresses; it is the same width as plain cashmere, and about 8*s.* per yard.

Another kind of Indian cashmere is that with alternate plain stripes and stripes brocaded in coloured silks. Thibet cloth, which has hitherto been only made plain, is now manufactured in two other varieties, bouclé and damassé cloth. The damassé makes charming polonaises, and the black damassé is much used in making mantles; another pretty fabric is cashmere crêpé, but this is made only in black and white, at 9*s.* per yard.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR ENGRAVINGS.

No. 263.—The Olympia Chapeau.

Chapeau of black straw with the brim raised in front and at the back and lined with black velvet. Black velvet is placed round the crown, and narrow ribbon is brought from the back, where it forms a bow and ends to the front to form strings which are tied on one side. A white feather is curled over the front of the crown.

Nos. 264 to 274.—The Winifred Coiffure.

This coiffure is fully described in the article "A Lesson in Hairdressing."

No. 275.—Cleopatra Morning Toilette.

Princess robe, the back semi-fitting and bouillonné, the fronts loose and simulating a paletot by the trimming, which is composed of embroidered muslin and bouillonnés. The sides of the back have a row of embroidered insertion to hide the seams. Embroidered muslin flounces ornamenting the front and the lower edge of the train at the back. Duchesse sleeves with embroidered flounce and bouillonné. Double collar, "Pierrot" shape, forming a fichu in front. Morning cap of muslin and embroidery to match the dress, trimmed with bows of rose-coloured gauze. Quantity of material required, 12 yards of muslin.

No. 276.—The Aureola Toilette.

Costume of prune faille and neigeuse. Princess robe of faille with long train, trimmed with a box-pleated ruche. Polonaise of neigeuse, the fronts are open, showing the dress, and joined by thick cord and tassels. The right side of the polonaise is opened at the seam towards the lower edge, in order to form the drapery which is then fastened by loops of cord and three tassels All the edges of the polonaise, including the double collar and pocket, are bound with yellow to match the yellow flakes on the neigeuse, and edged with fringe of both colours. The sleeve is finished off with a parement, bound and trimmed to match the rest of the costume. Grey felt bonnet, trimmed in front with a rosette of loops of prune ribbon; a large cluster of unripe nuts, in various shades of green velvet, covers the back of the bonnet. Quantity of material required, 16 yards of faille and 8 of neigeuse.

No. 277.—The Ostriza and Jantra Costumes.

Fig. 1. Little girl of ten. Skirt of faille arranged in close pleats; polonaise of Indian cashmere of a darker shade, opening at the neck over a pleated chemisette, joined at the waist and then opening wide over a rounded tablier of the same material. The edges of the polonaise, tablier, and parements are bound with bias bands of faille; deep open collar of embroidery, and narrow embroidery on the parements. Straw hat trimmed with velvet and wings.

Fig. 2. Costume for demi-deuil; skirt and polonaise of black Indian cashmere, the skirt is trimmed with gathered flounces and a bouillonné, the sides and front being divided from the back by pleated quilles. Long polonaise forming loops at the back and trimmed with braid and a narrow pleating. Simulated collar and deep parements trimmed to match. Chip bonnet, with bows and strings of black ribbon and curled feathers falling over the crown.

No. 278.—The Theodora and Eunice Toilettes.

Fig. 1. Costume of foulard in white and rose-coloured stripes, and plain prune foulard. Princess dress, the lower edge cut in squares on a prune-coloured pleated flounce. The corsage is square in front, and at the back an added breadth of prune foulard forms a puff low down on the skirt, under which comes a train of striped foulard with prune revers. A scarf of prune foulard crosses the lower edge of the front of the robe, and is fastened to the train by a bow of ribbon. A band of prune foulard forms the epaulettes, and is continued across the square front of the corsage. The striped sleeves have pleatings of both materials, with a band and bow of ribbon to match. Quantity of material required, 10 yards of prune-coloured and 9 of striped foulard.

Fig. 2. Costume of otter-coloured and old gold-coloured stripe faille. Skirt ornamented with a pleated flounce cut lengthwise of the striped material, and above this a second flounce of plain gold-coloured faille. Two scarfs of faille draped in regular pleats are crossed at the back of the skirt, coming from the waist and terminating on the flounce in a bow of the same material. Two wide bands of faille, bound with light-coloured faille, ornament the upper part of the skirt, and are arranged in three wide pleats, the last of which on both sides is fastened on the scarfs with buttons to match. Corsage with postillion basques, bound with light-coloured faille bow of the same in the centre, and buttons at each side. The front of the corsage is a long faille waistcoat trimmed like the sailor collar, with a band and pleating of old gold-coloured faille. A series of bows of ribbon of this colour ornaments the corsage at each side; a draped parement on the sleeves trimmed with ribbon and buttons. Quantity of material required, 14 yards of striped faille, 8 of plain faille, and 1½ yards of light-coloured faille. The pattern of this bodice is given on the Diagram Sheet.

Nos. 279 & 280.—New Mantles, Paletots and Toilettes for the Winter.

Fig. 1. TheAguado paletot; velvet paletot, very long and trimmed with a number of rows of braid and a band of fur. This trimming is repeated on the sleeves and pockets. The fastenings are of passementerie buttons and cord. Henri III. chapeau, the brim resting on the head, and bordered with moonlight beads. Three flower ornaments to match, are placed at the side of the crown, and above this an ostrich feather. Strings of lilac ribbon to match the colour of the dress are tied at the side. Dress of lilac faille, the polonaise bordered with a band of deep violet velvet. Quantity of velvet required for the paletot, 9 yards.

Fig. 2. Geraldine toilette of brown and yellow granité; this dress of Princess form at the back, opens in front over a long waistcoat of brown faille. Below this, the skirt is crossed with a pleated scarf of granité, bound with a bias band of faille. The skirt of faille is bordered with two pleated flounces crossed with a double gathered heading. The envelope pocket is bound with faille, and fastened with two buttons. Brown felt bonnet, tymbal form, with turned back brim lined with gathered faille, a torsade of the same round the crown, fastening a bird-of-Paradise feather, and strings to match. Quantity of material required, 12 yards of granité, and the same of faille.

Fig. 3. The Nilsson Toilette.—Dress of rose-coloured faille with a black lace tunic, which covers at least half of the skirt. Black Spanish lace mantilla, covering the head and crossed on the chest, the pleats on the top are fastened under a bow of ribbon. Quantity of material required, 15 yards of faille for the dress.

Fig. 4. The Barcelonne Confection of brown and white mixed cloth. A braided design ornaments the upper and lower edge of the back, the sides forming the sleeves and the front; the edge is bordered with a band of fur. Chapeau of brown felt, the crown covered with a blue and brown scarf, in front a large bow fastens a cluster of blue and white feathers. Quantity of material required, 3 yards of double-width cloth.

Fig. 5. The Baltimore Confection of grey cloth, trimmed with embroidered braid, and brandenburgs in front and at the sides. The fan-shaped pocket is trimmed with braid and ribbon. Grey felt chapeau with rose-coloured and grey feathers. Quantity of material required, 3½ yards of double-width cloth for the confection.

Fig. 6. The Phèdre Confection of cashmere cloth, very long and bordered with velvet braid, including the edges of the pocket. Green felt toque, the brim covered with a band of bronze green feathers, and the crown covered with a cluster of white feathers fastened under a large bow of white faille, with a steel buckle in the centre. Quantity of material required, 5 yards of double-width cloth.

Fig. 8. The Alberta toilette of brown and white granité with garnitures of brown poplin placed in fan-shape on the centre of the back, and forming a plastron in front. A band of poplin is placed on the long basques and on the sleeves. In front a scarf is draped and lost sight of under the basques at one side, and at the other it is fastened under a bow of ribbon. The faille skirt is ornamented with two pleatings of granité headed by one of faille. Prune-coloured felt chapeau, the crown encircled by a scarf into which a tea rose is fastened, prune and blue feathers on the crown. Quantity of material required, 12 yards of granité, 10 of faille and 3 of poplin.

Fig. 9. The Boispréau Confection of light grey matelassé cloth, the surface covered with long hairs of a darker shade of grey. The cape forming the sleeves, and the lower edge, are trimmed with passementerie ornaments, in the centre of each is a tassel of moonlight beads. Chapeau of chenille and moonlight beads, round the crown are three scarfs in different shades of moss-green faille, in the centre is a cluster of variegated roses, fastening a green aigrette and white feathers. Quantity of material required for the mantle, 4 yards of double width cloth.

Fig. 10. The Cervantes Confection of black matelassé cloth forming a paletot at the back, where it is shaped in by a seam in the middle. In front the long cape with square ends forms the outer sleeves; the under ones are tight to the arm. All the edges are trimmed with moonlight bead passementerie. Black velvet bonnet bound with pearl grey. Bandeau of moonlight beads with rose in the centre, the crown is encircled with pearl grey satin and faille ribbon, in the front of which a feather is fastened. Quantity of material required for the confection, 5½ yards of double-width cloth.

Fig. 11. The Rita Confection of very thick matelassé cloth, with plain loose fronts, and double basques at the back. These and the lower edge of the confection are trimmed with chenille braid and a band of fur. Large ornaments of chenille and passementerie are placed on the sleeves and at the sides. Grey velvet bonnet with diadem brim lined with velvet, a bird-of-Paradise shades the crown, and the curtain is covered with a large cluster of foliage. Quantity of material required for the confection, 5 yards of double-width cloth.

No. 281.—Breton Parure.

This parure for a Breton costume is made of fine linen or lawn, trimmed with lace, and ornamented with two rows of open embroidery and black or white pearl buttons. The cuff is made and trimmed to match.

No. 282.—Evening Parure.

This dressy parure is made of the finest linen with a narrow embroidered border and an edging of rich Mirecourt lace. The cuff is made to correspond.

No. 283.—Coiffure for Evening Toilette.

The upper part of the coiffure is composed of three large roses with buds and foliage; the long spray falling at the back is of green velvet foliage tinged with the colour of gold, with small seed-pods and tendrils to match.

No. 284.—Morning Toilettes.

Models from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre.

Fig. 1. Morning toilette composed of a skirt edged with a pleating and five rows of narrow cream-coloured braid or one row of wide braid; and a long semi-fitting casaque trimmed with braid to match. Price 4*l.* 4*s.*

Fig. 2. Morning toilette made of fine cashmere and consisting of a skirt and long casaque trimmed with pleatings and embroidered braid; pockets and parements to match. Price 12*l.*

No. 285.—The Giselle Chapeau.

Faille capote with a straw brim; the crown is of gathered faille and forms three curtains at the back crossed by a band of black velvet and two small buckles. Long curled feathers matching the faille ornament the front and are brought down to the ears on each side. Ruche of crêpe lisse in front and ribbon strings to match the faille.

No. 286.—The Annetta Chapeau.

Black felt chapeau with border and strings of white crêpe lisse. A torsade of foulard round the crown crossed in front, and drooping feathers to match, falling on each side of the crown.

No. 287.—The Montpellier Toilette.

Indoor toilette composed of neigeuse. Princess dress with the train added at the back and put on with a cock's comb pleating, and ornamented with a wide faille sash; a bias band of black velvet round the skirt; triple pelerine and parements bound with black velvet, pocket bound in the same way and ornamented with narrow bands of velvet and black velvet buttons. Black velvet buttons in front. Quantity of material required, 13 yards of neigeuse.

No. 288.—The Winifred Coiffure completed. (Front view.)

Fully described in "A Lesson in Hairdressing," page 242.

No. 289. The Winifred Coiffure. (Back view.)
See "A Lesson in Hairdressing," page 242.

No. 290.—The Andrassy Chapeau.

Hat for a young lady, made of felt and trimmed with folds of silk or foulard ending on one side in loops of the same, covered by a bright coloured bird.

Nos. 279 & 280.—NEW MANTLES, PALETOTS, CONFECTIONS, COSTU

Made-up Models of Toilettes, 5s. 6d.; Flat Patterns only, 2s. 9d.; Made-up Models of Mantles and Paletots, 3s. 6d.; Flat Patterns

ONS, COSTUMES, AND TOILETTES FOR THE WINTER MONTHS.

letots, 3*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Patterns only*, 1*s.* 9*d.*; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

MYRA'S WORKROOM.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. Letters asking questions should be written on one side of the paper only, and one question only asked on the same page.

2. Letters requiring answers in next month's JOURNAL *should reach* MYRA *by the 10th of the month. (But, as much as possible, letters should be written at the beginning of the month.)*

3. Letters regarding the Purchase, Making-up, and Alteration of Dresses, &c., should describe height, figure, complexion, and shade of hair, in order that each case may be artistically considered.

4. Photographs are useful and may be sent. These will be returned, but should be accompanied by a stamped envelope.

5. Letters will be answered in the JOURNAL *in the order in which they arrive.*

6. Ladies are requested, when requiring replies in MYRA'S WORKROOM, *to limit their questions to one or two subjects. The great number of applications for advice obliges* MYRA *to ask this.*

7. In cases where Immediate Advice is necessary upon any particular Toilette or Dress, or upon Health and Personal Attention, or other subjects, MYRA *will reply to inquiries by post. In order to meet the expenses attending inquiries and correspondence, with letters requiring such answers by post, 12 postage stamps should be enclosed.*

All Letters upon Dress and Fashion, and Editorial matters, to be addressed to MYRA, *Dress and Pattern Depôt, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.*

MYRA'S ANSWERS.

THE fashions for the autumn are, in consequence of the political struggle in France, much later than is usual. Certain modes come to the front during seasons when the actual fashion remains undecided, and eccentricities appear on all sides to entrap the unwary seeker after novelties. In the demi-saison or period between one season and the following, we cannot be too careful, if economy is to be studied, to avoid these will 'o' the wisps, these false lights which invariably appear. One unerring guide to the coming fashion is to be found in the key-note of the modes of the past season, the novelty of the last winter month is the rage in spring, in other material and in other garniture, be it understood, so we have, if we will use it, some clue to the mysteries of la mode before they are revealed to the multitude, and are able to select or reject in the most advantageous manner the modes offered for our inspection.

This season is signalized by another jet *furore*, only the et is moonlight or *clair de lune*, and which please remember, dear readers, cannot be, should not be, *must* not be worn in mourning. Mere complimentary mourning even demands black jet, if I may use the term without drawing down upon me the wrath of the critics. Jet should of necessity be black, but we have blue jet, red jet, green jet, white jet and clair de lune or moonlight jet.

I must also point to the danger of the *abuse* of this new jet, the overcrowding of jet garnitures, the multiplying of jet fringes. There is so great a possibility of spoiling our costumes this winter by over trimming with this most attractive clair de lune, that I would fain urge moderation in its employ and the use of it upon proper materials. To select the trimming proper for each fabric is an excellent test of good taste, and the *raison d' être* of nearly all successful modistes.

Clair de lune jet should be employed to trim silk and its kindred materials, it should not be used on *Bourrette* or upon any of the coarser kinds of silk and woollen *neigeuse*. It is, I know, vain to suggest that it should not be employed for mantles, save of silk and velvet, for nearly all the woollen fancy cloths and the matelassés, both silk and woollen, are already decorated with this garniture. I have seen woollen dresses trimmed with it, and believe that it is useless to raise the voice of warning against thus vulgarizing moonlight jet, which, as its title implies, is *meant* for evening wear, for the ball and dinner toilette, for the reception costume, in a word, it is not for every day wear but for evening use, like the "song that was made to be sung at night."

Such is the force of fashion, and the wishes of my readers, that in spite of my firm conviction that this trimming is suitable and proper, before another month is over I shall no doubt tell one or other of you to trim a last year's dress with this novel and effective garniture for daily wear. While I write, one of the kind and good friends who assist me in the details of my work, enters in a black cashmere dress trimmed with *clair de lune* passementerie—naughty girl, she knows I do not approve of it, but the dress fits so beautifully, there is not too much trimming, and then she is so nice altogether that I really can only shake my head at her. "We cannot resist it," she says, and certainly she does look charming, only I feel bound to repeat, do not abuse or exaggerate the use of moonlight jet.

Another word of warning, and I will turn to our usual review of our own models. The Grecian style of head dress is *not* becoming to those ladies who are blessed with large heads, neither does this style agree with noses which aspire at the extremity. These noses are now called *mutin*, but the owners' brothers usually call them by a less dignified and shorter title.

The Olympia bonnet has a diadem front narrowing off

No. 281.—BRETON PARURE.

closely at the ears, and is one of the leading shapes at present. It is very generally becoming to ladies under fifty years of age.

The coiffure, No. 264 and following, are fully described in the Hairdressing Lesson on the same page. The Cleopatra morning toilette is very dressy, but can be made in simpler style by omitting the four flounces on the front; the back is gathered on each side and forms a train of bouillons terminating in a gathered flounce. This model looks well in cashmere, fine merino flannel, in foulard or damask silk. If of foulard the cap should correspond.

No. 276, the Aureola Toilette, is a most comfortable model, the cape is a delightfully warm addition, which will be appreciated by the chilly, the thick cordelière which drapes the sides is not indispensable; the front is adorned with brandenburgs which unite the polonaise, an idea which will commend itself to those whose last year's dresses are too tight for the present style. I would suggest that Princess dresses should be opened in this manner and joined by cords over a plastron of silk or velvet, or of a contrasting shade of the same fabric, the plastron can button with small concealed buttons under the hem. The length from neck to edge of hem is the quantity required, but two plastrons can be cut from the width of wide silk, care being taken to put the wide part of one and the narrow part of the second on the silk; it will not do to divide a width of silk exactly in half. To make two nice plastrons, we must "give and take," as in many other things in this life. If the Aureola Toilette is made up for an elderly lady, a deep jacket should be made and plain skirt with fringe to simulate a tunic, and the cape and front as in our model, only the fringe (as seen on the pocket) will be carried in that case on the edge of the jacket as far as the opening.

The Ostriza is a charming costume for a little girl, and is worn out-of-doors under a paletot. Both the figures in No. 277, are shown without mantle or confection, as either would conceal the body trimming. The Jantra costume is trimmed with velvet in our model, but any narrow braid or passementerie can be substituted for this garniture. No. 278 shows an evening costume and a dinner toilette, the evening toilette is made of India muslin and dark silk forming a tunic, but made on a Princess foundation. It is an excellent model. The Eunice Toilette is entirely pleated as to the bodice, and slashed in tabs of pleated and plain silk. The pleating adds to the apparent size of the figure and therefore should be avoided by stout ladies, but if a striped material be used, mingled judiciously with the plain fabric, all the effect of pleating is obtained, and the apparent size diminished. I would suggest that in making this dress the enormous and ridiculous bow which terminates the pleated tunic be omitted; it is well to avoid all exaggeration.

The eleven models of mantles which occupy our central pages, offer a variety of choice to our readers. I prefer Figs. 9 & 10, myself, as being elegant and sufficiently warm at the same time. It will be remarked that very little fur appears in our illustration; as the cold weather approaches we shall see some charming fur trimmed mantles, but the small round capes in fur are certain to lead. These can be worn over any mantle which is trimmed with similar fur to that employed on the cape, or upon any mantle which has *no* fur garniture whatever.

These capes are, by young ladies, worn very small, but for elderly ladies they assume the proportions of the old-fashioned tippet, a circular cape covering the elbows, and in many a complete rotonde.

The parure, No. 281, is intended for demi-toilette, and is appropriate for every-day dinner wear. No. 282 is an evening parure, with wide Medici collar edged with lace. Our model is of fine white cambric, upon which black silk embroidery is worked, and edged with black lace. It can be copied in fine linen, with narrow passementerie, in place of the embroidery and white lace; the trimming should be removed when it is washed. The head-dress, No. 283, is also designed for elderly ladies, it can be placed on a plain black lace cap. Nos. 288 & 289, illustrate the Winifred coiffure, on which the first Lesson in Hair-dressing is based.

The Andrassy hat is designed for the bad weather we are certain to have this month. It is of felt, edged with thick silk, and trimmed with the same, and with a smooth plumaged bird. In place of the bird I would suggest one of the handsome buckles which are now made.

The pretty morning toilettes from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, are made in the now fashionable style of a skirt and long semi-fitting casaque; many ladies prefer this style to the long Watteau dressing-gown, and the models shown in this illustration are good specimens of this convenient kind of dress.

The Giselle chapeau is one which may easily be made at home; the straw brim can be purchased, or if preferred, a brim can be made of stiff net and wire, and covered with velvet or faille. The faille crown is gathered where it joins the brim, and again at the back where the three gathered curtains or flounces, which are pinked out at the edge, are joined on. The stitches here are concealed by the band of velvet, and in front by the feathers, which may be replaced by faille ruches frayed out at the edges. The Annetta chapeau is another pretty model which if it cannot be made can at any rate be trimmed at home.

The Montpellier Toilette may be made of serge, neigeuse, or any warm woollen material; as an indoor dress

for mourning it could be made of black cashmere and trimmed with bands of crape instead of velvet.

In calling attention to the superb Panorama which is given with this number, I feel sure to give pleasure to my readers, who have, I think, reason to be satisfied with this Fashion Plate of fourteen figures. The mantles are very attractive, the children's dresses very pretty. The *Juliana* is of blue and white neigeuse, the *Belle Inés* of striped velveteen; the Athalie follows the Breton style, but is decidedly an innovation on that mode. The Carlos is of ivory white cloth with fur garniture; we thought this model so generally useful that we give the pattern of it upon the diagram sheet. The usual old lady will be seen in No. 5 of the Panorama models. I expostulated in vain with the clever artist, saying we should be really glad to use another type of elderly lady; in vain, this is evidently to him "the world's one woman," and he will not quit his ideal. No. 7, the *Pandora*, is a charming costume, original and characteristic. The *Bengali* is simple and ladylike, and, to my idea, one of the prettiest. The *Sarah* is of silk and cloth trimmed with Bourette, the new tissue, descriptions of which will be found in "Latest from Paris." The Antinoüs is a confection suitable for a young matron. The Trianon is designed for ladies of uncertain age, although our model has a girlish face.

The Diagram sheet contains the pattern of the Eunice bodice, illustrated at No. 278, in the Journal; this pretty bodice with graduated basques is a novelty which will be welcome. The second pattern on the first side is that of the gathered bodice illustrated at No. 250, MYRA'S JOURNAL for October; the back only of the bodice is gathered, the front forms a Princess dress with a waistcoat. One pattern only is given on the second side, that of the Carlos Paletot, illustrated in the coloured Panorama; this is one of the newest models of paletots, and has been selected on account of this, and also because, besides being a fashionable model, it is one which is easy to make.

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With Paris Patterns and Models,

Price 6d.

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MYRA'S ANSWERS—Dress, Health and Personal Attention, Fashion in Furniture, Answers on Furnishing, The Cuisine, Books and Authors, Miscellaneous, &c., &c.

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Mantles, Walking and Yachting Jackets, Casaques, Mantillas, Paletots, ordinary size and trimmings, 2*s.* 9*d.*; with elaborate trimmings, or of special make, 3*s.* 6*d.*, Polonaise, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Waterproof Cloak, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Ulster Coat, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Pelerine, 1*s.*; Garden Hoods, 1*s.*; The new Sash, with Waistband 1*s.*; Short Loose Jacket for the House, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Tunic, 2*s.*; Tunics for evening wear, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Louis XVth Waistcoat, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Princess Morning or Breakfast Dress, 4*s.*; Short Walking Costume, complete, including Tunic, Under-skirt, and Bodice, 5*s.*; Indoor Dress, 5*s.*; ditto, ditto, elaborately trimmed, 5*s.* 6*d.*; Ball Dress, 5*s.* 6*d.*; Ball Dress, more elaborate, 6*s.* 6*d.*; Dinner Dress, 5*s.* 6*d.*; Dressing Gowns, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; Gentleman's ditto, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Plain Train Skirt, 2*s.*; Skirt, trimmed, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Short Skirt and Petticoat, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Riding Habit, 4*s.*; ditto, Trousers, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Short Sleeves, 9*d.*; Fashionably cut and trimmed Open or Closed Sleeves, 1*s.*; High Bodice, 1*s.*; ditto, trimmed, 1*s.* 6*d.*; ditto, ditto, and with Sleeve, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Bodice with revers, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Low Bodice for evening wear, including Berthe and Sleeve, 2*s.*; Cuirasse Bodice, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Gathered or Pleated Bodice, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Bodice with Bouillonné Plastron, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Nightcap, with or without strings, 6*d.*; Petticoat Band, 1*s.*; Petticoat body, high or low, 1*s.*; Chemise, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Night Dress, 2*s.*; Drawers, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Ladies' Knickerbockers for Scarlet Flannel, 1*s.* 6*d.*; ditto, ditto, for Longcloth, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Petticoat, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Bathing dress, complete, including Trousers, Tunic, and Cap, 2*s.*; Little Girl's Gored Dress high or low, 2*s.* 6*d.*; ditto, Polonaise, 2*s.* 6*d.*; ditto, Tunic, 1*s.*; ditto, Dress, Paletots or Jackets, 1*s.* 6*d.*; ditto, Costume complete, 3*s.* 6*d.*; ditto. French Pelisse, 2*s.*; ditto, Gipsy Cloak, 1*s.* 6*d.*; ditto Waterproof Cloak, 2*s.*; Children's Pelisses, including Cape, Body, and Skirt, 2*s.*; Boy's Knickerbocker Suit, 1*s.* 6*d.*; ditto, Scotch Suit or Highland dress, 2*s.*; ditto, Sailor Suit, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Tunics, high or low, 1*s.*; Little Boy's Inverness Cape, 2*s.*; ditto, Pea Jacket or Overcoat, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Ulster Coat, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Children's Nightgowns, Chemises, Drawers, and Knickerbockers, each 1*s.*; Union Chemise and Drawers, 1*s.*; Pinafores, 1*s.*; Aprons, 1*s.* 6*d.* The above prices are for children under ten years of age. A complete set of things for a Baby's Layette, including eight articles, 6*s.*; the same with Cloak, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Baby's Cloak, separately, 2*s.* Flat patterns only, of all the above-named garments sent, post free, for half the price of made-up models, but these cannot be cut to measure. In order to ensure perfect accuracy in the fit and set of the dress, &c., Mesdames GOUBAUD enclose all the flat patterns necessary to cut out by, with each made-up and trimmed model. A discount of 10 per cent. taken from these prices upon orders amounting to 20*s.* and upwards. In consequence of Mesdames GOUBAUD'S large correspondence, they are obliged in every instance to require payment in advance for all patterns. Address, 39, Bedford St. Covent Garden.

DRESS.

I GIVE PART OF A MOST PLEASANT LETTER FROM A. M. R.—"The rain is pouring down in torrents, and as I have a nice opportunity to have a friendly chat with you, I will take it. You were so kind as to be interested in my last letter, so I will tell you of another GREAT treat we have ALL had, through your means again. A week or two after I had sent my letter we were discussing (at breakfast) the particulars of our holiday trip, and to tell you the truth I was grumbling, because we were going to Scarborough again. Scarborough is all very well for a week or so, but a whole month there is terribly tiring; only you see Aunt Maria WON'T go any where else; she has never missed being there in August for fifteen years. Well, we were just in the midst of our grumbling when Papa looked up from his newspaper and said, 'If you four girls did not always take so much luggage I would take you all into Wales for a month, staying a few days in one place, and then moving on to another; if you were four *lads* we could do it.' 'How much luggage will you allow us, uncle?' Bessie asked. 'One portmanteau each, not another thing!' 'We can't possibly do it,' J—— began, when Jack said, 'Now I'll be bound MYRA could and would if her husband gave her the chance, eh, Alsie?' 'I *know* she would, because I remember seeing something about it once,' I replied, quickly. Just then Papa rang the bell for prayers, so we could not say any more, but directly I could I ran to the cupboard where we keep your books (we always have them ready for reference), and began looking through them, and found just what we wanted, your advice; perhaps you remember, in the September number, 1876, a paragraph on ladies taking so much luggage, and you said they might manage with *one* portmanteau, &c. We raced off with it to Jack, but when we showed it to him, to our astonishment he laughed. After we had teased him well to tell us why he did so, he said he had been looking through the plates, to see what guys ladies used to make of themselves, and he saw that; he thought perhaps *we* might manage too, so he showed it to Papa, and the result was Papa's speech that morning. Of course the other girls said they *could* if MYRA said so. Now I will tell you what we took. We wore, according to your advice, dust-coloured serge Princess dresses, made rather plainly, sleeveless jackets of the same material to match, grey serge hats to match, grey ulsters. Then in our portmanteaus necessary linen, a black silk dress, lace square, a very pretty hat for evening and Sundays, and a nice lot of ribbons and different fancy things, just to alter our greyness and blackness. Of course, as we did not stay more than five days in any place, and often not more than one, our want of variety did not matter, we always looked nice and tidy. And now, darling MYRA, they all tell me I am to thank you in their names most heartily, for the jolliest, nicest, most pleasant holiday month of their lives. We all of us wish we knew you *personally*, but I suppose we never shall, still let me tell you we owe more to you than any one else." &c., &c.—A charming and economical wedding-dress is of white China or India silk, and Madras muslin, which is as fine as gossamer, over it. The bridesmaids could wear rose-coloured cashmere or alpaca costumes, with brocaded silk or brocaded velvet garnitures. I am indeed delighted to be of use to you. Thank "Jack" for his kind message.

PRATTLEBURY.—1. You would find a kilting of velveteen very heavy on a dress of that material. I advise you to have a narrow pleating of silk or satin placed inside the skirt, and showing about an inch or two below the dress. 2. No; waist-bands are not worn with Princess dresses, but with polonaises, cuirasse bodices, and gathered bodices. 3. You will find full details of bonnets, as regards shape, colour, &c., in the different articles in this Journal, and also in the last two numbers.

NORAH.—I cannot possibly tell you what will be worn in the way of crewel embroidery next summer, but if you like to take the chance of its being fashionable or otherwise I would suggest your working embroidery in crewel wool on bands of Bolton sheeting, small flowers and leaves are prettiest; or work in silk crewels on bands of cashmere. You may find either useful. Silk and wools for this purpose are supplied by any Berlin wool house.

J. L. F.—See replies to "J. M.," and "Aya." You will get braid from any fancy-work or wool shop; see advertisements in this Journal.

MRS. B. (Tamworth).—You send me no details of the two dresses, I am therefore unable to give you much help in re-modelling them. As no mention is made of a bodice to either, and assuming that there is none, I should recommend your having a habit-basque of velveteen to match the blue cloth to wear with it; cut the deep flounce into two, and lengthen the skirt under the basque, as that style of bodice requires a long train. For the green dress I should recommend you to have a neigeuse polonaise with green ground, and trim the cloth sleeves with parements of neigeuse.

M. M. (Salop).—1. Any lady in middle class life ought to be able to dress well on the sum you name. 2. A poplin dress you will find more serviceable than a velveteen; I should certainly recommend your having one, but you cannot consistently with good taste wear a mulberry coloured dress and a brown jacket. You will find a black jacket more suitable in all respects. 3. A felt hat to match the dress, or one of black felt trimmed with velvet and feathers to match, would look very well; for shapes and other details read articles on dress in the Journal. 4. Trim your sealskin jacket with skunk or black fox fur. 5. As I do not know the quantity of blue and white silk you have I cannot offer you any suggestions about making them up. Please write again, giving particulars. Blue silk, the shade of yours, looks very pretty mixed or covered with white gauze, and unless the white silk with ruby velvet trimmings is soiled or old fashioned, I should not advise you to alter it, as the combination is good.

RÖSCHEN.—Yes, light cashmere will be very much worn for evening toilette; you cannot have anything prettier or more becoming. For different styles, read articles and see illustrations in the Journal.

META.—I advise you to apply to some of the corset makers who advertise in this Journal, giving full particulars, and I have no doubt you will succeed in getting corsets to suit your figure.

KATIE FLYNN.—1. You cannot do better than follow the suggestions of your dressmaker. Long semi-fitting paletots reaching almost to the edge of the dress, and made of tweed or cloth, have taken the place of ulsters. 2. I cannot tell you if sequins will be worn as garnitures next spring, but you can remove them from your light costume now and put them on your winter dress, and if necessary when the time comes restore them to their original garment. 3. Dresses are made both plain and a good deal trimmed (read articles in the Journal). I cannot tell you about the dressmaker in question, not having seen any specimens of her work.

B. HIGGINS.—A pretty coloured velveteen, or a black velveteen dress would look well, but as you do not give me any idea as to your appearance, and the price you mean to give for the dress, my suggestions must be rather vague. You could have a black velveteen made with a pretty coloured silk waistcoat for the bazaar, and have one of black silk for ordinary occasions. A nicely made light silk dress would be suitable, if it is going to be a very gay affair.

A BAD SCHOLAR.—1. Both light and dark jackets are worn, you will find all information about them, and the different materials of which they are made, in "Dress and Fashion in Paris," and elsewhere in the Journal. Yes, the two colours you name will harmonize tolerably well, but not so much so as two shades of the same colour would. I assume that you mean the dress green and the bonnet grey, but if you mean to have the two colours in silk on a dress it will not look well.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Yes, velveteen Princess dresses are a good deal worn. 2. You can only wear your quilted satin skirt as a petticoat, and it will make a very useful and comfortable one, but would by no means look well worn as a dress skirt under a polonaise.

DORA ST. JOHN.—You will require a belt specially for the waist and hips, those you name are for another purpose altogether; or you could try riding-stays. I fear, however, that wearing no stays of any kind will soon render your figure unshapely.

TOINETTE.—The materials of which you send patterns would not look well made up together, one being striped the other figured. In a combination dress one material must be plain. I should recommend your having the light alpaca dyed black, the two would then make a useful winter dress, using the plain for the dress itself, and the figured for the trimmings. The tight sleeves will require no alteration, as they are very much worn, and the kiltings when dyed and lined with black book muslin will form the necessary trimming on the skirt, which should be made long and with an added train.

NELL.—Velveteen is not suitable for deep mourning, and does not look at all well trimmed with crape. I advise you to get a black cashmere polonaise to wear with your black skirt, and trim it with crape, putting a band round the lower edge, and up each side of the front. Parements and pockets to match. Make a Princess dress of black serge for your little sister, and trim it with black braid. About 7 yards will be required for a plain dress.

E. D.—Your letter came too late for us to give the pattern of a girl's paletot in this month's Journal, but we shall give it in the MID-MONTHLY JOURNAL for November.

PUSSY.—The Journal was published on the 26th, and your letter was only received on the 28th; you will not, therefore, be surprised at not receiving a reply sooner. See Rules in the Workroom in regard to this. 1. Your black cashmere will make a Princess dress like the Graziella, given in the August number of the Journal. Join the skirt at the lower edge, and cover it with pleatings of cashmere. Make a plastron front, and added train of velveteen, which need not be trimmed. Parements and pocket of velveteen. 2. Copy the Pigott Costume, page 224 of the Journal for October 1st, or make your dress with plain skirt and long polonaise. 3. I do not recommend you to have a mixture of brown cashmere and velveteen; neigeuse would do better for winter, and will combine very well with velveteen. Make a skirt of the velveteen, and a polonaise of neigeuse to match, with trimmings and sleeves of velveteen. Bronze is the most fashionable colour.

RAINKHETT.—1. If your residence in Australia is at some considerable distance from a town, I advise you to have a trousseau which will not require replenishing for several years. Two dozen of under-linen of all kinds are required, one dozen thinner than the other, and a dozen vests, six for summer, and the same number for winter wear. With regard to dresses, it is well to take the same number as would be worn in England in a year, but the quality and number of these depends entirely on whether you will be likely to go out much into society. If not, of course it would be useless to take out many evening dresses. Muslins, white, and other cotton dresses, and Indian Tussore you will find very useful, as they last for such a length of time. Two serge, and the same number of silk dresses. I should suggest, also, one or two of woollen materials; a tweed paletot-ulster, a dust cloak, a warm shawl, and a warm jacket. A good supply of gloves, ribbons, flowers, pieces of tarlatan, tulle, and net will be found very useful as occasion requires, and an equally good supply of boots and shoes. If you are likely to ride, take a cloth habit and one of dark holland, and a straw and felt hat, also two or three bonnets and hats, and the same number of umbrellas and parasols. A serge, and an old black silk dress, will be useful for the voyage, and a thin grey alpaca when the weather is too hot for either of these. 2. I advise you to learn all kinds of household work, including ironing, cooking, washing, baking, house-cleaning, and dress-making, as you will inevitably require to exercise one or other of these arts at some period of your life in Australia. Dress-making, and re-modelling old dresses, I advise you to practice thoroughly, as you may be thrown on your own resources in this respect.

SNOWDROP.—1. A layette consists of shirts, day and night flannels, night-gowns, monthly-gowns, robes, petticoats, swathes, flannel binders, knitted boots, flannel head squares and a cloak. 2. Madame GOUBAUD's layette includes all these except the boots and the binders, for which see the "Nursery Notes" in the MID-MONTHLY JOURNAL, for October. 3. Infants' robes are made of fine French nainzook or of cambric muslin, but if you have half a dozen prettily made monthly gowns, you will find two or three robes quite sufficient. Monthly gowns are made of fine hair cord with high bodices and long sleeves.

EVENING DRESS.—1. The black silk skirt must be quite plain, a Princess dress is best, but as you have the skirt, make a plain bodice, low, square, or V-shaped, whichever style suits you best, and fasten the band of the skirt over it at the waist. The fulness of the skirt must be gathered at the back, leaving the front and sides nearly plain. 2. A black net dress over this will look best for slight mourning, and I advise you to buy one ready made, it will be quite as inexpensive and probably more stylish than if made at home; any good draper will supply you with one. 3. White or lilac flowers, black gloves, and black shoes or boots with black silk stockings. 4. Yes, any good furrier will clean and dye your furs.

E. H.—We cannot give the pattern for which you ask in November; it is very large and consequently would be too complicated for the Diagram Sheet. Madame GOUBAUD will supply you with one.

BESSIE.—1. You will require 17 yards of 27-inch material for the style of dress you name. 2. A complete list with prices of Madame GOUBAUD's paper patterns is given with each number of the Journal.

MRS. STEVENSON, DRESSMAKER and MILLINER, 30, Markham Square, S.W. Ladies' own materials made up. Special department for the alteration of old dresses to the existing fashion. A fashionable and elegant bonnet for a guinea.—[ADVT.]

MERMAID.—Your tablier requires very little alteration to make it quite in keeping with the present fashions. Instead of carrying it round to the back, fasten it into the front side-seams, and trim these seams with the lace which now forms the garniture; you will find this arrangement fully described in one of the articles in the MID-MONTHLY JOURNAL, October 15. The bead embroidery is quite fashionable, and the long trained velvet skirt and deep cuirasse V-shaped bodice, require no alteration.

COLORADO BEETLE.—1. Wear the black silk in preference to the blue velveteen at the concert, with a pretty lace fichu and sleeves to match. 2. I should certainly advise you to wear gloves on entering the room, and take them off on sitting down to the piano, only be careful that they are such as will slip off easily, for it is not in good taste to keep an audience waiting while a performer is pulling at a pair of tight gloves.

KATIE.—Your material is extremely pretty, but too thick to make up like the Floreshti costume, which is only suitable for thin materials. Your dress will look best made with a long polonaise and skirt. Make the skirt plain, as pleatings of the cloth would be too heavy, and trim the polonaise with one of the new fancy black braids, which any good draper supplies, from 6d. per yard. Place two rows of the braid up the front, with black buttons between, and another row of braid round the lower edge. Your material is so handsome that it requires very little trimming, and you will find it very becoming.

No. 282.—EVENING PARURE.

TOPSY.—1. The plain poplin skirt does not require any alteration, and would not look well mixed with another material; make a habit-basque of the two yards and long wide sash; the sleeves you had formerly will do. 2. Remake your silk and paramatta dresses in the style of the Mahren Toilette, page 229 of MYRA'S JOURNAL, October 1st; there will be plenty of material in the two for this.

MARIE.—The only alteration your dress requires is to add a tunic, which you can do without interfering with the other parts. Get some new serge, and make of it a tunic back like that of the polonaise of the Pigott costume, page 224 of MYRA'S JOURNAL, October, trimming it with rows of braid like that on the skirt. If the skirt is short, you can join on a train under the tunic, but for a walking dress I do not advise you to make it very long.

Sewing, Knitting, and Darning Machines, all by leading manufacturers, needles and attachments of every description. Price lists post-free, and all kind of repairs executed at moderate prices, by Mr. MARTIN, City Depôt for Sewing Machines, 170, Bishopsgate Street Without, E. C.—[ADVT.]

A DEVOTED ADMIRER.—1. Irish poplin is always fashionable, and I certainly advise you to get a dress of this material, but not moss-green, as it would not be becoming to you; either black, or a pretty dark shade of slate colour, would suit you better. Make a Princess dress with added train, parements, pocket, and collar of velvet, to match; no other trimming is required. A simple plain dress does not look old-fashioned so soon as an elaborately made and trimmed one. 2. A bonnet of felt to match the dress, and trimmed with poplin or velvet, will look best with it, if you choose the slate colour; if you have black, then a black felt, trimmed with the colour you find most becoming. 3. Trim the edges of your grebe muff with a strip of sealskin, or black or brown fur. 4. Carry out your idea of the cashmere dress for your sister, only it must be a very dark green; she can have a Marie Stuart bonnet of silk to match, with a wreath of green velvet foliage, the brim filled in with a ruche of white crêpe lisse. 5. Yes, you can make the grenadine separate from the silk, but the bodice will not wear so well.

ALICE T.—The pattern you require is given in the October MID-MONTHLY JOURNAL, on the Diagram Sheet, with the style for trimming, which you cannot do better than copy. Embroidered braid in different shades of brown will look best on the brown tweed.

A COUNTRY DRESSMAKER.—Very little trimming is worn on sleeves now, and what there is is quite flat, to suit the lace and linen cuffs which are worn outside the sleeves instead of under them as formerly. You will find this more fully explained in one or more of the articles in the October MID-MONTHLY JOURNAL.

SHAMROCK.—You cannot do better than carry out your idea of making your little girl's dress like the one you name; good embroidered braid and silk pleatings for trimming the dress will be necessary. Grey fur will look very nice on the jacket, and will by no means be out of place with the silk and braid trimmings on the dress, only you must have the fur alone on it, nothing else being necessary.

A PERPLEXED MATRON.—1. I advise you to wear a a long skirt and semi-fitting jacket; you can wear a tunic if you wish it, but with a long jacket it is not necessary. 2. A fur-lined cloak would be very useful; these cloaks are fashionable and very handsome when good, and will suit you at present much better than a paletot. 3. Carry out your idea of the black grenadine polonaise; make it rather loose, and wear a waistband; drape the polonaise more to the side than the back.

FIDELIS.—No charge is made for letters answered in the Journal; see "Rules for Myra's Workroom." Your material is far too thin for a winter dress, the best thing to do with it is to make it up with black grenadine for a simple evening dress. Cut the jacket into a bodice, fastening the skirt over it at the waist. Make a sleeveless polonaise of black grenadine, and trim the lower edge of this with a pleating of black grenadine; put one or more pleatings on the skirt to hide where it is worn, and also on the sleeves at the wrist. Or keep the dress till next summer, it will make a nice dress for warm weather.

S. W. A.—1. Make a habit basque or long cuirasse bodice with the help of the tunic, and trim it with the military braid. The sailor collar can either be worn as it is or made into an ordinary turned-down collar. 2. I advise you to get a dress of bronze-coloured neigeuse, which is so fashionable at present, and make it a Princess dress, or with a polonaise; other styles you will find in the Journal; use bone buttons, these are now made in all colours to match the new winter materials. 3. If you are making a Breton jacket, like that given in May, I advise you to have it of the same material as your dress; white pearl buttons or sequins only are suitable for that style. There are a number of new cloths, both black and grey for winter mantles, and for any of these the Isabelle paletot, given in October, will do very well for the shape, or the Carlos given on the Diagram Sheet with this Journal. Any good draper will supply materials for dress and jacket, for details with prices, &c., see "Spinnings in Town," October 1st.

A POOR DRESSMAKER.—It is difficult for me to help you as I do not know where the fault is; perhaps you have not a good bodice pattern, and in that case I advise you to send to Madame GOUBAUD for one; see that both the lining and material are straight, there is always a slight curve in the front of a bodice, but the thread of the material should run in a perfectly straight line from the shoulder near the neck, to the waist; allow plenty of room across the chest, and do not carry the front pleats too high; in trying the bodice on do not pull or strain any of the parts, but smooth them out with the palm of the hand, altering your tacking threads or pins very carefully until you have a good fit.

A. P. G.—Carry out your ideas about making up the Isabelle paletot, but use very fine braid, the finest you can get.

CHRISTINE.—I think the material with the wide stripe is less objectionable than that with the narrow one, but neither of them is pretty. I imagine the material is meant for a dressing-gown.

LADIES REQUIRING BLACK DRESS MATERIAL.—Should write to S. AMERY, 7, Hight Street, Clapham, for Patterns free. A Lot now Clearing Out, from 4s. 11d., 12 yards. Good Blacks. Colonrs equally Cheap.—[ADVT.]

EDITHA.—1. You cannot alter the gathered velvet skirt as the marks will show; from your description it is very handsome and not at all old-fashioned. You can lengthen the jacket by adding a pleating to match those on the skirt, or a deep silk fringe. A waistcoat of black embroidered silk would be a great improvement, or for a dinner dress, one of pleated tulle with bars of velvet across the upper edge, cut square and trimmed with lace or pleated crêpe lisse. 2. The violet dress only requires the puff at the back of the skirt to be removed, and the length put into the train; cut the very deep flounce into several small ones. If the jacket does not suit you, get a velvet or velveteen habit basque to match the velvet on the skirt, and trim the reps sleeves with parements of the velveteen. 3. The tunic of the grey beige will make a jacket with deep basques, the same sleeves will do, and you can put a plastron of black velveteen in front, or you can wear it as it is and lengthen the jacket basques hiding the join under a row of braid.

A CONSTANT READER.—I have made inquiries but can hear nothing of the material you name, possibly if you sent a pattern I might be able to obtain the information you require. Perhaps some of my readers may have heard of "Brampton Handwoven."

THE LITTLE SEA MAIDEN.—1. Twelve yards of wide silk will be sufficient. 2. You will require five yards of flannel for two pairs of drawers, and a yard and a half for a high bodice with short sleeves. Any ladies' outfitter will supply the vêtements ready-made; it is entirely a matter of choice whether linen ones are worn under them or not. 3. No, there is no remedy for the spotting you name; at least, none that I am aware of. 4. Yes, you can obtain them at Messrs. Swan & Edgar's, Piccadilly Circus, W.

LESLIE.—Neigeuse to match the green material will make a very pretty combination. Have a skirt of the dark material, bordered with one or more fine pleatings. A polonaise of neigeuse with a pleated plastron of the dark green in front; crossed at intervals by tabs of neigeuse, bound with dark green, and fastened with dark green buttons on the left side; sleeves of dark green, with neigeuse parements and pockets to match.

EMILY.—I advise you to make a Princess dress with the 14 yards of black silk you have; that, however, will only be sufficient for quite a plain dress. A plastron of velvet or good velveteen in front, ornamented with passementerie brandenburgs, would look very well with it; parements and pocket *en suite*. Lace cuffs worn outside the sleeves, and pretty lace fichu, will very quickly transform it into a simple evening dress.

LIZZIE HEXAM.—The skirt of your dress does not require alteration; lengthen the jacket as you suggest, by adding a coat tail, or deep cuirasse basque, the tableir will be sufficient for this. You can wear either a leather belt, or one covered with silk, both are fashionable at the present time.

A WIDOW.—I advise you to get a moderately long semi-fitting paletot of the new cashmere cloth, which resembles cashmere outside, and inside is like warm hairy cloth. Trim it with crape, a deep band round the lower edge and on the sleeves, and a single or triple cape reaching from the neck to the shoulder of crape. Any good draper supplies this cloth.

KAYA.—1. You can either make the sleeves wide enough to slip over the hand, or quite tight at the wrist, fastening with hooks or very small buttons. 2. There is a full page advertisement in both Journals in which Mr. Mason's address is given, and you will also find it in many of the answers to correspondents under "Health and Personal Attention"; Mr. Mason, High Street, Gosport, Hants.

GENERAL GRANT.—I am sorry I do not quite understand what you mean; the Union drawers and chemise is one model, and the Princess chemise is another; either of these may be obtained of Mrs. A. Bauer, 64, Oxford Street. In the Union drawers and chemise, the chemise is almost, if not quite, as close-fitting as the Princess chemise. Your best plan will be to purchase whichever of the garments you prefer, and to cut the remainder from that one.

MAGGIE MAY.—The pattern you send is Camels' Hair Cloth, it is 26 inches wide and from 3*s*. 4*d*. per yard. A dress and paletot of this would make an admirable winter toilette. You will require 14 yards for a Princess dress and 5 yards for a paletot. I advise you to trim the dress with braid, and the paletot with racoon fur; either fur or pleatings of the material would be rather heavy for a dress trimming. Any good draper will supply the material; a toque hat made of the cloth with a band of racoon forming the brim, would look very well to wear with the costume.

FURNISHED VILLA TO BE LET AT KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, for Six, Nine, or Twelve Months. Drawing-room, Dining-room, Study, and 5 Bed-rooms. Good Store-room, Cellars, and usual Offices; Green-house and Stabling for Two Horses. For terms and card to view, apply to G. W. J., MYRA'S OFFICE.—[ADVT.]

FRENCH LESSONS.—A Lady who has lived many years in Paris, and has had much experience in teaching French, is strongly recommended by MYRA. Terms 4*s*. per lesson. Address, A. C., care of MYRA, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.—[ADVT.]

BERYL.—1. Fur trimming is not very suitable for a house dress. I advise you to have the new imitation feather trimming, which is made in all shades of grey, peacock green, and black. It is shaded from light to dark, and being of silk is very pretty and soft looking, the price is from 2*s*. per yard, any good draper supplies it, see advertisements in the Journal. 2. Yes: both grey felt and grey tweed hats are worn. 3. Black kid gloves are much worn, but by no means to the exclusion of all others. There is a new make of silk gloves for winter, in black and other colours, lined with plush.

J. M.—The Isabelle paletot can be made either of black silk or cashmere, and braided with silk braid or mohair braid of the finest quality, but silk braid will look best. Any fancy wool shop will supply the braid, see advertisements in the Journal and reply to "Aya."

AYA.—1. You will require 3 yards of cashmere for the Isabelle paletot, or 5½ yards of wide silk. The braid of which you enclose pattern would do very well on cashmere, but of course will not look so handsome as silk braid. 2. I cannot tell the quantity you will require, but as the pattern is a very close one I advise you to get a good many pieces to start with, lest you should not succeed in matching it. 3. Silk braid of good quality would cost a good deal, but it is difficult to say exactly how much. You will be able to form an idea after working one of the pieces of the jacket.

No. 283.—COIFFURE FOR EVENING TOILETTE.

TABBIE CAT.—1. Your green cloth will look very well trimmed with green velveteen. 2. Yes; a plastron in front does not necessitate one at the back, putting the two is simply a matter of choice. Put a band of velveteen round the polonaise where you had the gold braid; dark green fringe would be an improvement. You could ornament the velvet plastron by placing across it at intervals, bars of dark green silk cord, with buttons or passementerie ornaments. You will find an illustration answering to this description in the Journal. 3. Louis XIII. collars are very deep and occasionally square in front, and made of one piece of lace, or of rows of lace and insertion, or of linen and lace, the cuffs are made to match.

PICCIOLA.—1. Crêpe lisse or lace ruffles round the throat and wrists are the most suitable parures for girls' dressy toilettes, and for morning wear, deep turned-down linen collars and cuffs outside the sleeves. 2. For reply to second query see Miscellaneous.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAWLEDGE and Miss ASSER, having left the Burlington Arcade beg to announce their return from Paris; they have now on show their novelties for the Autumn season in Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Caps and Costumes. They are prepared to supply Costumes and dresses from 5 guineas in woollen fabrics, black and coloured silk Do. from 7¾ to 35 Guineas also their renowned Bonnets and Hats from 1 to 6 Guineas.—Show Rooms, 4, Vere Street.—[ADVT.]

ALEXANDRIA.—I am sorry to hear such a melancholy account of the results of your attempts at dress-making, and will willingly give you any assistance in my power. In the first place I advise you to get the book on "Dress-making," published by Messrs. Goubaud & Son, at 1*s*., which has been of so much help to many of our subscribers. Then I should recommend you to choose a very simple style for your dresses, for instance a Princess dress, or polonaise, either of which is very simply made, when trimmed with braid or kilting; the latter you can get done at very little cost. Be very methodical with your work, do not go from one part to another without finishing each as nearly as possible, and keep your work always in one room; to carry dress-making work about from one room to another causes endless confusion, and, by disarranging the different parts, considerable waste of time. Keep it out of sight of your brothers; if they find you harassed and worn-out by working at a dress, seeing you in it afterwards will not give them the same pleasure as if they had not seen it until it was finished, however pretty the effect may be. Work steadily, and if possible uninterruptedly for a few hours every day, the morning is the best time; try not to get nervous and flurried over your work, for this will only make matters worse, but do not give up in despair, and never give your brothers the chance of teasing you, by keeping your work out of their sight.

A SUBSCRIBER.—All kinds of woollen materials are more fashionable than silk reps for winter dresses. You will find full details of these in the different articles in the Journal, naming their colours, &c. I advise you to get a dark green neigeuse and plain cloth material of the same colour. Make the skirt of the plain and the polonaise of the neigeuse, with a plain plastron, cuffs, and pocket.

JOSÉ.—1. You could wear white gauze over the pale blue satin, and black net relieved with light green over the dark green satin for evening toilette. Or make the green satin into a dress for simpler toilette, mixed with dark green velvet or velveteen, you will find various styles in the Journal which you can copy for either dress. 2. The black velvet jacket will be quite in keeping with the present fashions, made with a waistcoat of silk or satin of any pretty bright colour you find becoming, or of black watered silk.

EDITH.—I think your silk would look best made into a long polonaise with fringe or a pleating round the edge; a black skirt trimmed with the same would make a useful costume.

A PARSON'S WIFE.—1. You cannot make much alteration in the moiré dress without new material, but it will by no means look peculiar as it is. Plain trained skirts and jacket bodices are quite fashionable; you could make a change in yours by having a waistcoat of velvet to match, or if you want it for a dinner dress, a plastron or waistcoat covered with pleated or gathered tulle, and Maltese lace similar to that on the skirt would look very well. The tight sleeves are quite *à la mode*; wear over them, lace cuffs matching with the plastron front; make them very deep, coming from the wrist pretty nearly up to the elbow. 2. The other dress you can modernize by taking the back part of the skirt from the band, and letting it down to the lower edge of the jacket, sew it to this and you will then have a Princess robe with added train, or cut away the jacket back and wear a waist-band; either style is worn at present.

BROWN JUG.—Make the bodice of your Indian muslin dress slightly gathered in front, and at the back; the fulness is only required at the waist and is not carried up to the shoulder; and wear with it a waist-band of ribbon the same colour as the under-dress; no sash is required. If pale blue suits you best you could have a dress of batiste, if you do not wish to be at the expense of silk, but you will get satin of this colour very cheap, and it would look extremely pretty veiled with your embroidered muslin dress. There is no rule against married ladies wearing pale blue; it is certainly less showy than yellow.

MRS. C.—I advise you to have a fur-lined cloak in preference to a paletot, you will find it more useful. Your best plan will be to send the fur to a furrier and get him to repair it and make the mantle for you. Cashmere will be best; the mantles worn at present are simply lined throughout with fur, including the round hood, but, with very few exceptions, have no fur bands on the edges. Send measurements of height, width of shoulders and neck, in ordering the cloak. This plan you will find much more satisfactory than having it done at home; fur is a difficult thing to arrange neatly.

ROSE.—If you want to wear your straw bonnet during the winter, remove the écru lace, and replace it with folds and loops of black velvet, mixing in with these the ivy leaves. For different styles, read articles in the Journal.

One of the principal causes of an ill-fitting dress is frequently occasioned by a badly shaped and bulky petticoat. This is entirely obviated by the "Jupon Sans Plis" introduced this season by Mrs. ADOLPHUS W. BAUER, of 64, Oxford Street. It comprises a bodice and skirt combined, and being shaped to the figure, it dispenses with all unnecessary fulness round the waist, from 12*s*. 6*d*.—[ADVT.]

HEALTH AND PERSONAL ATTENTION.

JEAN.—The following is said to be the formula for Ruspini's Dentifrice: Cuttle fish bone, 8 oz.; prepared hartshorn, 2 oz.; alum, 1 oz.; cream of tartar, 2 oz.; orris root, 1 oz.; oil of rhodium, 6 drops. Mix thoroughly.

CHRISTINE.—You should use a blunt instrument to press in the enamel. The probability is that, whilst soft, it gets almost severed by the sharp points of the scissors. The water used should be hot, but need not be absolutely boiling.

C. W.—We should imagine some form of ringworm is the cause of the total loss of hair. Take your little girl to Dr. Erasmus Wilson—he is the highest authority on the subject. It is certainly a most peculiar case, and no time should be lost in obtaining the best advice.

ETHEL MERTOUN.—1. We have repeatedly given full advice as to rules of diet where a tendency to corpulence exists. You have only to refer to the back numbers of the Journal for the past twelve months, to find what you require. 2. Of the articles of diet you mention, nuts only come under the ban, from the quantity of oil which all the species contain.

RHINOCEROS.—You will find Strachan's Corn Plasters an almost infallible cure. We have recommended them widely with the utmost confidence, having been first induced to pin our faith to them by personal experience. Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Gosport, will post you a box for fifteen stamps.

ALICE G.—We do not suppose you could buy the juice. Crush the bulbs yourself in a marble mortar, and squeeze out the juice through muslin. Or the actual pulp might be incorporated with the pomade, and, after being kept melted for two or three hours, the pomade might be strained through muslin.

MISERERE.—Concentrated Tricopherus is the best stimulant we know of for promoting growth of and thickening the eyelashes. It is perfectly harmless to eyes or skin. Mr. Mason will post you a case of it for thirty stamps.

ORTON.—The Chilblain Preparations are three in number—a preventive, a cure for unbroken, and a dressing for broken chilblains. They will be found in Mr. Mason's Postal Toilet List, a revised copy of which is issued with every copy of the present number of the Journal.

RENOVO.—Free by post, six, twelve, or twenty-four stamps. The Great American Glove Cleaner. C. WILLIAMSON, Leather Make Calico Depot, 91, Edgware Road.—[ADVT.]

T. P. E., AND SYLVIA.—In answer to your inquiries "Bayonette" sends us the following: For the body of the Pomade the very purest lard must be used. It should be first melted, then sprinkled with 20 or 30 grains per pound of Powdered Gum Benzoin, kept hot for two hours, and strained from the sediment of the gum. Thus prepared the lard may be considered worth 1s. per pound. When thoroughly perfumed it will be worth from 6s., in the case of the commoner and more powerful scents; to 12s., in the case of violets, and other delicate flowers. If of perfect colour and strength any of the wholesale perfumers would doubtless be glad to give a fair price for it. The petals, as many as it will hold, are kept in the hot fat for six or eight hours. The fat is then strained off, and more petals are added. This process is repeated several times, the fat being kept melted by being surrounded with hot water. An earthen jar, placed in an old saucepan, makes an admirable apparatus for amateur experiments. The process is termed maceration, not enfleurage, as "Bayonette" called it last month.

For stylish boots Madame CONEY stands unrivalled. The Gaiety boot, One Guinea; high legs, to button; exceedingly light; perfectly charming.—Madame L. E. CONEY, 76, Tottenham Court Road. Orders per post. [ADVT.]

NO. 284.—MORNING TOILETTES.

Models from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre.

S. W. A.—You are evidently suffering from a variety of acne, the same which produces the well-known black specks or "blackheads." In such cases the new Maydew lotion is perhaps the best possible application. It will speedily clear the skin, and remove these unpleasant symptoms. Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Gosport, will post you a case of it for 3s.

PITTOCHRIE.—A tonic is evidently needed in your case. Take care also to adopt a light yet nourishing diet, drinking only water at dinner. A sponge bath in the morning, if the system will bear it, is also salutary. You cannot have a better tonic than steel and quinine pills. Mr. Mason, of Gosport, will post you a box for fifteen stamps.

MISS B.—The difference between hard and soft soap is that in the latter pottassa is the alkali used, soda being the alkaline ingredient of hard soap. One is not necessarily more injurious to the skin than the other, but in either case it is an excess of alkali which does the mischief. Soft soap often contains a great excess, hence its greater detergent power, and roughening effect upon the skin.

ROSE.—No depilatory will in one application destroy the roots of the hair. All that it will do is to remove existing hair, and afterwards, by an occasional subsequent application to the skin, prevent the hair from again attaining a visible growth. If you send us twenty-four stamps we will have a depilatory posted to you, which will do this without injury to the skin.

FLORA G.—You are somewhat mistaken in the nature of glycerole of tannin, probably through having heard it recommended for a red nose. It is in no respect an artificial whitener of the skin, being simply a clear liquid of an emollient and astringent nature. It at once softens and tightens the skin, removing wrinkles, and tending to prevent redness (of the nose or otherwise) when it is produced by cold.

THORNDEAN.—If your skin is liable to be caught by the cold, a timely use of almond and glycerine ice will fortify it against chaps and roughness. Applied nightly, it is a sure and admirable preventive, keeping the skin soft, white, and pliant. Mr. Mason, Chemist to the Garrison, Gosport, will post you a block of it for fifteen stamps.

ANNE.—The Petroleum Pomade, owing to its energetic action in restoring growth of hair, has certainly an influence on the colour. It is not, however, a direct colour restorer. It gives increased vigour to the hair, which, in such cases, though previously grey, often commences again to secrete its natural colouring pigment.

BEAU IDEAL EMBROIDERY.—Albion and Excelsior Trimmings. Pattern Sheets of all these favourite goods free Two Stampr. Single Cards. Free by Post. C. WILLIAMSON, Berlin House, Leighton Buzzard.—[ADVT.]

PORTOBELLO, MISS E. A., AND ETTIE KET.—Had you attentively scanned the July number of this Journal, you would have there found powerful testimony to a real cure for neuralgia and tooth-ache. We refer to an entirely unsolicited letter from General Hutchinson, the well-known author of "Dogs and Dog-breaking," to Mr. Mason, Chemist to the Garrison, Gosport, which we then printed, and now reproduce for your benefit. "Wellesbourne, Westward Ho! N. Devon.—Sir,—So many continue afflicted by neuralgia after having tried various remedies, that I consider I should be acting unkindly did I not sanction your answering inquiries respecting the merits of your Captene Paint, by stating that a relation of mine, who this spring saw your advertisement, sent for some; within a month had it tried by eight sufferers—to seven of the number it gave immediate relief, which, in most instances, seems likely to be permanent, judging by a few weeks' trial—and you have, in consequence, been applied to for a supply of what some of them term a 'miraculous cure.' Yours faithfully, W. N. HUTCHINSON, General." The general's letter strengthens and confirms our own oft-repeated opinion on the wonderful and instantaneous efficacy of the Captene Paint. Mr. Mason will send the paint, post free, and under cover, to any address, for sixteen or thirty-six stamps.

META.—1. Unfortunately there is no direct remedy. A good palliative consists in a plentiful application of eau-de-cologne, allowed to evaporate on the skin. See also answer to 'Rose-bud," in the last, and "Flora G.," in the present number. 2. Maydew is unquestionably superior to antephelic milk for clearing and improving the complexion. The latter is of value in the case of old-standing and obstinate freckles.

MINA S. (Salisbury).—You may use Eno's Fruit Salt, without fear of ill effects. As a cooling medicine, a small dose repeated thrice daily will have a better effect than one large dose. 2. Here is a capital recipe for the Hair Wash you want: Add ½ oz. glycerine to 2 oz. water. In this dissolve 40 grains of borax. Add the solution, gradually, to the yolks of two eggs, well beaten up with 30 drops of essence of lemon.

S. C. C.—1. Decidedly. The Concentrated Tricopherus is the best stimulant you can use to promote the growth of the eyebrows and lashes. It has no direct action on their colour, though it will tend to darken them. Mr. Mason, Chemist to the Garrison, Gosport, will post you a case of it for thirty stamps. 2. Messrs. Bayley & Co., of Cockspur Street, are the makers of the original Essence Bouquet, we believe.

NEEDLEWORK.

E. P. W. S.—1. Use steel knitting needles in knitting silk, whether for vests or stockings. 2. Brioche is the name applied to a certain kind of knitting and is worked as follows. Cast on any number of stitches which can be divided by 3. Put the thread forward, slip 1, as though you were going to purl, knit 2 together; repeat to the end of the row; every row is the same. 3. You will find in "The Stocking-Knitter's Manual," published at 6*d*., by Messrs. Johnstone, Hunter & Co., Edinburgh, full instructions for stocking-knitting. For elder-yarn use needles, No. 18, and cast on about 130 stitches, but I cannot tell you exactly, not knowing the size required.

M. A. H. (Liverpool).—The directions for cable knitting given here are from "The Lady's Knitting Book." "Cast on as many stitches as you require for the width of the knitting; it takes 8 stitches for the pattern, and when you have the required number for the patterns, cast on 2 stitches more, so as to knit the first and last stitches of the row plain. *First row.*—Plain knitting. *Second row.*—Purl 1, put the wool back, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over, purl 1, putting the thread twice round the needle, knit 4. Repeat to the end of the row. *Third row.*—Purl 4, knit 1, purl 2, knit 1. Repeat. *Fourth row.*—Purl 1, keep the thread forward, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over, purl 1. Now take the next 2 stitches on a third needle, and keep them on the right side of your knitting. Knit the next 2 stitches, and then knit off the 2 on the third needle. *Fifth row.*—Purl 4, knit 1, purl 2, knit 1. Repeat. Begin again from the second row. If you desire your cable broader you need only add on a few more stitches, say 9 or 10, to the pattern. With 10 stitches, you would have to slip 4 on to the third needle."

G. E. D. (Hackney).—1. I give you the patterns requested for quilt and couvre-pied, they are taken from "The Lady's Knitting Book" (third series), published by Messrs. Hatchards, Piccadilly; you will also find other patterns for knitting in the MID-MONTHLY JOURNAL, October 15th. For the quilt use 3-thread cotton, No. 6; pins, No. 13. Cast on 52 stitches, knit 1 row plain. *Second row.*—Slip 1, * throw forward twice, knit 2 together, repeat from *, knit the last stitch plain. *Third and Fourth rows.*—Plain knitting. *Fifth row.*—Like the 2nd. Knit 2 rows. *Eighth row.*—Knit 4, purl all except 4 stitches, knit 2 together, knit 2. *Ninth row.*—Plain knitting at the end, knit 2 together, knit the last 2 stitches. The first and last 4 stitches must always be plain knitting. Continue decreasing at the end of the row like the 9th. *Tenth row.*—Purl. *Eleventh row.*—Knit plain. This ought to form a rib on the right side. Knit 4 rows so as to be plain on the right side. Continue in this way until you have 6 purl ribs on the right side. When only 8 are left, knit the 4th and 5th stitches together. Repeat this, decreasing in the centre until only 2 stitches are left, and finish off. There will be vacancies left at the edges where the points of the diamonds meet, and these must be filled with half shells. Cast on half the number of stitches and knit as before, but remember to make the border only on one side.

PITTOCHRIE.—I am sorry it is not in my power to help you to dispose of your work, otherwise than by advising you to advertise it.

No. 285.—THE GISELLE CHAPEAU.

THE CUISINE.

MRS. J. D. sends the following recipe for *Petits Choux à la Crême*, for which we are much obliged. Put about a pint of water into a saucepan with a few grains of salt, a piece of butter the size of an egg, and as much sugar, with plenty of grated lemon-peel. When the water boils, throw gradually into it sufficient flour to form a thick paste; then take it off the fire, let it remain ten minutes, and work into it three or four eggs. Butter a baking tin and lay the paste upon it in neat little heaps, about one spoonful to each. Bake a nice colour in a moderate oven, take them out, sprinkle powdered sugar over them, and put them in again for a few minutes. Make an incision in the under side of each, and insert a small spoonful of jam or jelly, or some French custard.

LIZZIE.—1. In serving lemon with pancakes, simply cut the lemons into pieces, pass them round, and let each person take a piece, and squeeze out the juice over the pancake according to taste. 2. Meat boiled in soup is of little use for any other purpose afterwards, but it may be converted into potted meat with plenty of seasoning. 3. No, a cut glass jug should not be used for beer; but for water or milk only.

NORAH.—1. Fresh lemons are grated, and the expression to which you refer relates to these, not to dried lemon peel. 2. A good boiled pudding without suet is made as follows Take 1½ pints of milk, let it boil, an stir in not quite 1 pint of bread crumbs. Let these remain till cold, then add sugar to taste, 4 eggs, 1 oz. of butter, 3 oz. of currants, and a little grated nutmeg. The eggs must be well beaten, and the currants thoroughly washed, picked, and dried, before being mixed with the milk and bread crumbs. Beat the whole up well, and put it into a buttered basin; tie it down tightly with a cloth; put the basin with the pudding into boiling water, and let it boil for an hour and a half. Then turn it out of the basin, and serve hot, with sifted sugar thrown over it.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The following is the only "Amber pudding" I know of, possibly it is the one for which you ask. Take 4 eggs, their weight in sugar, butter, and flour, the peel of 1 lemon, and grated rinds of 2. Beat the butter with your hand to a cream, then add the flour, sugar, and beaten eggs by degrees, then the peel and juice of the lemons. Butter a mould, and when all is well mixed, fill it quite full, put a buttered white paper over the top, and tie over with a cloth; put it in a pan of boiling water, and boil for about four hours.

JOYCE.—I do not know of a lighter kind of pudding than that made of bread crumbs; try the following recipe: Make a quantity of bread crumbs by rubbing the crumb of a stale loaf through a fine wire sieve; put 1 pint of milk, and 1 oz. of fresh butter into a saucepan, on the fire, with sugar to taste, and the thin rind of a lemon, cutting it, if possible, in one piece. When the milk boils strew bread crumbs into it until a thick porridge is obtained, and turn it into a basin. When cold remove the lemon rind, and stir in one by one the yolks of 4 eggs, mix well, then stir in the whites of 2 eggs, beaten up to a stiff froth, and a small quantity of candied citron peel, cut very thin. Have a plain mould buttered and bread crumbed very carefully all over; pour the ingredients into it, and bake it about half an hour. Serve cold, with any kind of preserves all round it.

GERALDINE.—Orange Jelly, made from the follwigon recipe you will find excellent. Make a syrup with 1 pint of water and 1 lb. of loaf sugar; boil it with the thin rind of 4 oranges and 2 lemons, skim it carefuily, and add the juice of 8 oranges. Let it boil 20 minutes, skim and add the juice of a lemon, and either 1 pint of calf's-foot jelly, or 16 sheets of the best French gelatine dissolved in ½ pint of water, and clarified with white of egg. Peel a couple of sweet oranges, removing every particle of skin of both kinds, core them to get rid of the pips, and cut them in thin slices in such a way as to get rid of the skin round each quarter. Proceed to fill the mould, disposing pieces of oranges in it in a symmetrical fashion, when set, turn it by dipping the mould in warm water.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO BE LET AT BANSTEAD.—3 Sitting-rooms, 5 Bed-rooms, Kitchen, Wash-house, Copper, and usual Offices. Productive garden. Price 30*s*. per week, for a term of not less than Three Months. Apply to D. D., MYRA'S OFFICE, for address and particulars.—[ADVT.]

PIANOFORTE.—ROLLA'S SYSTEM.—An easy method which is based on strictly theoretical principles, thus ensuring time, touch, and expression.—INTERVIEW, City News Rooms, Ludgate Circus.—[ADVT.]

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

OUR CATALOGUE.

THE two following books have been added to the "Daisy" series, and will, we feel sure, be warmly welcomed by our readers. "Walks from Eden," by Miss Wetherell, the authoress of "The Wide Wide World," is a Bible story, comprising the period from the creation of man to the time of Abraham and his children, and written with all the interest and attractiveness of that favourite writer. "From my Youth up," by Marion Harland, is a simple, graceful story, pleasantly told, amusing and interesting to young and old alike. By the same authoress we have "Jessamine," "True as Steel," and "Ruby's Husband." These are published at 9*d*. each, and in cloth gilt at 1*s*. 6*d*. With their pretty covers they will be found very suitable for Christmas presents, now that the time for thinking of these is drawing on. Others for the same purpose belonging to "The Flower of Pure Fiction" series, our readers will recognize as old friends with new faces; and it would be difficult to say which *face* of the two is the prettiest, one with the clusters and wreaths of daisies on the bright back-ground, and the other with groups of pretty wild flowers. "Little Women," by Miss L. M. Alcott; "Stepping Heavenward," by Mrs. E. Prentiss; "Jessamine," by Marion Harland; "Aunt Jane's Hero," "The Gayworthy's," by Mrs. Whitney; "Daisy Asks," and "Daisy Learns," by Miss Wetherell; "Helen's Babies," "Miss Roberts' Fortune," "What Katy Did," and "What Katy Did at School." These, in cloth and gilt binding of different bright pretty colours, and with a number of illustrations, are 2*s*. each. Messrs. Goubaud & Sons, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

In Captain F. Burnaby's new work "On Horse-back through Asia Minor," readers will find a treat; it is full of stirring adventure, cleverly and graphically told, and brightened with a vein of rich humour throughout. His descriptions of Armenia generally, and of its people, afford a better and clearer insight into the nature of things there than any other book we have read on the subject. (Messrs. Sampson, Low, & Co.)

"Mrs. Barbauld and her Contemporaries," (sketches of some eminent literary and scientific Englishwomen) by Jerome Murch, contains in a condensed form a history of the female reformers of our literature, and we owe our best thanks to Mr. Murch for the graceful and pleasant manner in which he directs our attention to those to whom we are so deeply indebted. (Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co.)

"Phyllis" is a charming story, fresh, bright, and original, and throughout, the writer displays talent, refinement, and humour. (Messrs. Smith, Elder, & Co.)

"Under a Charm," by Ernest Werner, translated from the German by Christina Tyrrell, is one of the best German novels that have lately appeared, and the translation is so well done that it is difficult to believe the work other than of English origin. (Messrs. Bentley & Son.) By the same publishers, we have: "An Everyday Heroine," founded on the Dutch of J. J. Cremer, and "The Hon. Miss Ferrard," a bright entertaining story, with truthful, well-drawn pictures of Irish life and manners.

Messrs. Bentley & Son will publish in November "London in the Jacobite Times," a work which has engaged Dr. Doran for several years. It will illustrate all phases of life, including Court, City, Church, and Stage;" "Through Holland," by Mr. C. W. Wood; "Old Paris and its Literary Salons," by Lady Jackson; "Among the Spanish People," by the Rev. H. J. Rose, author of "Untrodden Spain;" "A Book of Musical Anecdote," by Mr. Frederick Crowest, author of "The Great Tone Poets;" and a new edition of "The Life of Theodore Hook," by R. H. D. Barham.

A cheap edition of George Eliot's last work "Daniel Deronda," is issued, uniformly with the cheap edition of "Middlemarch," price 7*s*. 6*d*., by Messrs. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

"Joyce," by Paulina Biddulph, is a simple, pleasant story, containing a good many details of Spa and Wiesbaden, which will please those who are acquainted with these places. (Messrs. Griffiths & Farran.)

"Heads of the People," or Portraits by the English. Drawn by K. Meadows, with original essays by Douglas Jerrold, W. M. Thackeray, Leigh Hunt, Mrs. S. C. Hall, and others. (Messrs. Routledge & Sons.)

"Well-spent Lives," a Series of Modern Biographies, by Herbert Edmonds; "Walks in Florence," by the Misses Horner, appears in a new edition of two volumes, the first contains an interesting account of the churches, streets, and palaces; and the second, of the public galleries and museums. (Messrs. King & Co.)

"A Thing of Beauty," by Mrs. Alexander Fraser, is a bright, pleasant story, full of stirring incident; "Glory," by Mrs. G. L. Banks, is noticeable for strength and vigour in the construction of the story, and the characters are agreeably and consistently drawn. (Messrs. Hurst & Blacket.)

LEILA.—I cannot tell you the origin in England of the expression "awfully pretty," but you will find the words "effroyablement belles" in Molière's Précieuses Ridicules, where they are applied to Mascarille's feathers; you must admit that the expression is not original as you suppose it to be.

ZOE.—I recommend you to get "Modern Etiquette," a shilling book, published by Messrs. Warne & Co., Bedford Steeet, Covent Garden; it is one of the best I know of for the purpose for which you require it.

CLARISSE.—I do not know what the books can be to which you refer, I have not heard of them. Hamel's first books are easy and good; "Petite's leçons de conversation et de Grammaire," by F. Julien, (Sampson, Low, & Co.,) may also be useful to you; see also answer to Clio. As a reading book I recommend "Les malheurs de Sophie," by Madame de Ségur, which is excessively amusing and plentifully illustrated. It has two sequels, "Les Petites filles modèles," and "Les vacances," which are almost equal to it.

No. 286.—THE ANNETTA CHAPEAU.

J. B.—I cannot give you the author's name of the book to which you refer, it is entitled "Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield," and is an anonymous biography, published by Messrs. Goubaud & Son. It is an interesting work, and if, as you say, you wish to form a fair estimate of the Premier's novels without reading them, you will find them summarised in this work, and a key given to the principal characters.

JACK.—1. Yes, the two other works by the author of "Zohrab the Hostage," are quite equal to that, and possibly you may find them superior; they are "Ayesha, the Maid of Kars," and "Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan," 2*s*. each. (Messrs. Goubaud & Son, 39, Bedford Street). Jules Verne's Wonder Books, by the same publisher, are, "A Voyage to the Centre of the Earth," "The English at the North Pole," "The Desert of Ice," and "Five Weeks in a Balloon," 9*d*. each.

MUSIC.

The new music recently published includes: "Musical Miracles," containing twelve new and popular ballads by W. C. Levey, with symphonies and accompaniments, price 1*s*.; "All for Her," in two keys, for soprano and contralto; "Maiden May," also for soprano and contralto; "Before the Storm," for a baritone voice; and "My Star," for contralto and mezzo-soprano, by A. S Gatly. F. Albert's new song, "We mean to keep our Empire in the East;" Julia Woolf's songs, "A Great Secret," and "The Bee and the Rose;" "Beloved Again," and "Saved from the Storm," by Odoardo Barri; "Yes or No," by E. Reyloff; "Come in," by H. R. Farme; "I'll Crown thee Queen," by Berthold Tours; "The Old Sailor Wife," by Molloy; and "Fair is my Love," by Hatton. "The Royal Song Books," price 2*s*. 6*d*. each, contain Rubinstein's fifty Songs, and eighteen Vocal Duets, Beethoven's seventy-six songs, Mendelssohn's sixty songs, Schumann's seventy-five songs, the Songs of Germany (100 volkslieder). All the above have German and English words. Choice duets for Ladies (twenty-four duets); Sacred Songs, Ancient and Modern (100 songs).

Boosey's Shilling Ballad Books, in the "Musical Cabinet," include the favourite songs of Gounod, Virginia Gabriel, Dolores, Claribel, Santley, Sullivan, &c. "The Choralist," by Arthur Sullivan, containing twelve anthems, and sacred part songs, has been added to this series.

In dance music we have the "Violettes Valses," by Waldteufel; "The Royal Route," a new waltz, by E. Ames; "Der Letzte Kuss," by Otto Müller; "Cleopatra's Needle Waltz," by Albert Hartmann, and "The Nancy Lee Waltz," on the favourite song of the same title.

SKY LARK.—A singing Quadrille founded on nursery tunes, and easily and prettily arranged, is published by Messrs. Cocks & Co.; you will no doubt find it very useful as well as amusing during the winter season. By the same publishers there is, "The English Fleet Quadrille," all the melodies in this are in keeping with the title, and are arranged by J. Pridham; they form a capital set, both as regards music and for dancing, and I recommend them to you.

JULES.—The best musical journal I know of is "The Musical Times," which is published monthly, at 3*d*., and contains, in addition to articles and reviews, music in different forms, sonatas, songs, part songs, &c. Order it through your music-seller, the postage is 1*d*. The current number (that for October) contains a very interesting article, "The Great Composers," sketched by themselves.

BRET.—You will find good and pleasant variety in "Schumann's Vocal Album," containing thirty songs, with English and German words, by R. Schumann, price 2*s*. 6*d*.; "Schumann's Pianoforte Album," for young pianists, containing fifty-six short pieces by the same composer, 2*s*. 6*d*.; and "German Volkslieder Album," containing forty songs, with the original German words, and an English version by J. Oxenford, 2*s*. 6*d*. All three are published by Novello, Ewer, & Co., Queen Street E.C.

BERTHE.—The "*Concert-Stück*" is a piece for the organ, composed by Dr. Sparks, the Leeds organist, for the recent musical festival there and played by him. It opens with an allegro in A minor, the other parts following are, a short recitative leading to an exquisite movement in A flat, then a brief interlude leading to a brilliant movement in A major, the finale. The piece throughout is admirably adapted to the magnificent instrument on which it was then played, but whether it would sound equally well on an inferior organ, I am not prepared to say.

OLD ARTIFICIAL TEETH BOUGHT.—Persons having any to sell can apply, or if sent by post their value will be sent per return.—Messrs. BROWNING, manufacturing dentist, 57, Ebury Street, near Victoria Station, London, and 42B, Ship Street, Brighton.—"The only genuine purchasers of old teeth." Established twenty years.—[ADVT.]

NO lady should be without the most comfortable garment yet introduced in under linen. For hot climates, or for evening wear, the "Chemise and Drawers combined" will be found delightfully cool, and by equestrians it has been pronounced a perfect success. It is supplied, prettily trimmed with embroidery, from 11*s*. 9*d*. to 35*s*., by Mrs. A. W. BAUER, 64 Oxford Street, whose establishment is so well known for its excellence in hand made underlinen.—[ADVT].

FOR STYLISH BOOTS at moderate prices we recommend MADAME CONEY'S. Her Gasely Boots, Glacé Red High Leg to Button, extra high heels, are perfectly charming. Price One Guinea. 76, Tottenham Court Road.—[ADVT.]

FASHION IN FURNITURE.

A correspondent has requested us to give some more detailed explanations and examples of the different styles of furniture, known as the Louis XIV., Louis XV., &c., than those which have hitherto been given, and we therefore insert this month an accurate description of an *appartement* lately furnished in Paris in what is there considered the newest and most fashionable style. It will be interesting to compare this decoration and furniture with the styles now most prevalent in England, and to notice where they resemble each other, and in what particulars they differ.

The first room is a Louis XIV. drawing-room; the furniture is of waxed walnut wood covered with Aubusson tapestry with a design of boughs and foliage in shades of brown, and rural subjects representing the four seasons standing out on an azure ground. The four doors leading into the room, are provided with *portières* of the same tapestry with figures bearing the emblems of the four seasons. The valances over the windows are long, and fall quite straight at the sides without any pleats whatever; the scallops and corners of the valance are of tapestry with the same designs as the portières, and the full curtains are of blue silk trimmed with fringe in all the colours of the tapestry.

There are in different parts of the room a square table, a console to match, a card table, a screen, and several small stools. The wood-work is painted a blue grey with gold lines. The paper has a Louis XIV. design in the same shades as the tapestry, with a border at all the angles and corners to match. On each side of the border there is a moulding of gold beads on an azure ground; the moulding nearest the cornice is similar but wider, and at the corners where the mouldings meet, a rose ornament hides the junction.

A small Louis XVI. drawing-room has a sofa, two arm-chairs, and two lighter chairs of gilded wood covered with lampas with a red ground; the portières and window curtains are made of the same material; some fancy chairs with padded backs are covered with plush. The flock or velvet paper is of the same shade as the curtains, the dado is a darker shade of the same colour, and the plain border is varnished; both are carried all round the room and in order to conceal the place where the paper and border meet, a small moulding is added in the Louis XVI. style, with gilded edges; with this moulding two squares of unequal size are formed at the corners of the panels, and a rose ornament of fine gilding occupies the centre of each square. A larger gilt moulding is carried round the cornice and the basement. The decoration of this room is rich and simple at the same time.

The dining room is furnished with dark wood in the Henri II. style; the square table is ornamented with delicate carving; the curtains are of willow green velvet with a border of figured ruby coloured velvet. The wood-work, such as doors, shutters, &c., is painted a bronze green, varnished with black mouldings.

The flock paper is of the same colour as the curtains, with a figured ruby-coloured border separated from the paper by a black moulding. The side of the border nearest the cornice is finished off with a second black moulding, studded with gold and steel-headed nails; this moulding also ornaments the corners and basement, separating the borders from each other at the corners and from the skirting-board at the foot of the walls. A rose ornament matching the wide border is placed in each corner.

A lady's bed-room in the Louis XV. style, has the furniture of white cedar-wood mingled with violet-ebony. The wood-work is painted a warm écru, with blue lines and ornaments. The paper is a light brown colour with a Louis XV. border, with corners to match, and a plain blue dado, of the same shade as the curtains, edged with beadings of different sizes in black and gold. The bed and window curtains and the portières are of blue and light brown brocatelle, and the chairs and couch are covered with the same material.

In a gentleman's bedroom the furniture is of polished violet-ebony and the wood-work is painted to match. The curtains, portières and coverings of the seats are of *Cachemire de Paris*, a material with red and blue designs with gold coloured threads on an olive green ground; the whole in very soft shades. The paper, made in imitation of antique material, has a ground and design similar to those of the curtains. The border and corners correspond with the paper, and the dado is a plain olive green, darker than the ground work of the paper. On each side of the border there is an ebony beading or moulding.

A bed-room for a young lady is furnished with grey maple; the wood-work is painted plain in a pinkish shade, with rose-coloured ornaments. The curtains and coverings are of cretonne; the paper is covered with small flowers, and as a border a blue ribbon is unrolled amidst bouquets of rose-buds, and formed into bows at the corners. Above, below, at the corners and below the pale pink dado there is a moulding, blue at the sides and pink in the centre.

The ante-room, which takes the place of the hall in an English house, has a square table and chest of old oak. The portières are of heavy material, the wood-work is stained the colour of old oak, and the paper, copied from some very old tapestry, is bordered with a wide border to match, with specially designed corners. Mouldings of old oak divide the borders in the angles.

It will be seen from this description that there are certain points in which English and French decorations greatly resemble each other, and the chief of these is the adoption of quiet tones in preference to bright colours, and the total abolition of the white and gold description of decoration which we all thought so beautiful a few years since. The plain colours in which the wood-work of the different parts of a house are now painted is another system adopted in both countries, imitations of different kinds of wood or of marble being now much more rarely met with than they used to be.

Papers in imitation of old tapestry are more justifiable than imitation wood-graining, for they have at any rate the advantage of being very much cheaper than the original article; but in painting wood-work there is no such excuse for making wood look like what it is not; a plain colour is cheaper and infinitely more artistic than the oak, walnut, or maple graining which have been in fashion for so many years past.

The plaster skirting boards painted in imitation of marble or wood are worse still, not only in appearance but in durability, for the slightest knock will chip them and expose at once the falsity of their pretentions.

Portières have long been in general use in France and are becoming so in England; they are indeed rendered necessary, for the walls of most modern houses are so thin, and the wood-work so imperfect that draughts and daylight find their way with equal facility through the

No. 287.—THE MONTPELLIER TOILETTE.

Made-up Model, 5*s*. 6*d*.; *Flat Pattern only*, 2*s*. 9*d*.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

FILOSELLE FOR CRETONNE WORK.—10*z*. with 40 shades 4*s*.; ½*oz*. 2*s*. 3*d*.; ¼*oz*. 1*s*. 4*d*. Cretonne sprays, 12 prepared, 2*s*. 9*d*.; uncut, 1*s*. 9*d*. Bannerette groups, 1*s*. Six antique Chinese groups, 6*s*.; postage extra. AYMER, 10, Helen's Terrace, Hunslet Leeds.—[ADVT.]

SEAL SKIN JACKETS renovated and relined with richest quilted satin for 30*s*. Jackets lengthened and altered to present fashion at moderate charges. New jackets made to order, any shape and size, at trade prices. Highest references and testimonials. Established 6 years. Madam HERBERT, 27, St. Georges Square, Regent's Park, London, N. W.—[ADVT.]

M. A. TURNER & CO., ART DESIGNERS AND EMBROIDERERS.—First-class Materials for all kinds of Fancy Needlework, at moderate prices. Lists free.—38 Lamb's Conduit-street, London.

cracks in the doors, and the spaces round the badly constructed window frames.

The greatest difference between furnishing in the two countries lies perhaps in the amount and style of the urniture put into each room; as a rule French rooms are generally less crowded than our own, and much space is of course gained in this way. There is no reason why we should endeavour to copy our neighbours exactly, still, as will be seen from the foregoing descriptions, there are some ideas which we might adopt and make our houses no less pleasant and comfortable than they are at present.

Before closing this article, I wish to tell my readers of a new bedstead, intended chiefly for invalids, but serviceable also for those who are in good health; the Tinsley Patent Bedstead, sold only by Messrs. Maple & Co., of Tottenham Court Road. The peculiarity of this bedstead is, that by turning a winch at the foot of the bedstead the head rises gradually and gently to any elevation required, without in the slightest degree disturbing the patient, or even the bed-clothes and pillows. The contrivance is very simple, but most effectual, and the additional cost of the Patent Sliding-frame is far from heavy. The Tinsley bedstead has found great favour with many medical men, who can thoroughly appreciate an invention which is likely to give ease and comparative comfort to their patients, by changing their position without fatiguing or disturbing them.

FURNITURE AND FURNISHING.

BARBARA.—Charcoal is an excellent thing for cleansing and purifying glass decanters and other vessels; wash the decanters well first, and then rinse them out with powdered charcoal, if that is not enough let the charcoal remain in the decanters some hours. I do not think you have any claim on the people who rented your house; damages and breakages they may be charged for, but there is no redress if they only leave the house dirty; it is certainly very disagreeable to find one's pretty home in such a state as yours after letting it for a few weeks only.

A CAREFUL HOUSEKEEPER.—1. Undo all the seams of the Brussels carpet, transpose the breadths and make a square out of the best parts of each breadth; border this with one of the Brussels borders about 18 inches wide, which you can purchase by the yard, and cover the rest of the floor with a plain crimson drugget. If you do not mind the expense, lay the drugget all over the floor, and the carpet over it in the centre of the room; it will be very warm and the carpet will wear better. 2. Wash the papier maché, table and chairs with a sponge and cold water but no soap, and polish with a piece of flannel.

AGNES.—See "Fashion in Furniture" for the answer to your letter; you will find in that further details as to style of furnishing in Paris at present.

LIZZIE.—Your little plan is a great help to me in advising you, and I think I can tell you exactly where to put your furniture to make your room look cosy. Put the cabinet against the wall facing the window; the oval-table against the wall between the door and the window; the what-not in the corner; the work-table near the sofa, which will be in a slanting line between the fire-place and the window; an easy chair on the other side of the fire-place, and another facing it; the chess-table can be placed against the wall opposite the door, and it will then be conveniently near the easy chair by the fire. Put the other chairs about the room, but not in corners or against the wall; in short, avoid stiffness and formality as much as possible. Let the clock stand on the mantel-piece, it is the place where people naturally look for it and expect to find it.

ROSE-LEAF.—It is not very difficult to remove the stains you speak of from the floor; make a preparation of equal parts of fullers' earth and pearl-ash, about ¼ pound of each will be sufficient, boiled in a quart of soft water; lay it hot on the spots of grease and let it remain till next day, when it can be scoured off with sand and hot water. If the floor is very much spotted with grease you must wash it all over with the mixture. Ink stains in the boards can be removed with very strong vinegar or salts of lemon.

CHEAP POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.—MYRA'S JOURNAL recommends "all ladies who require real Irish cambric pocket handkerchiefs to try Messrs. ROBINSON and CLEAVER, Castle Place, Belfast, who sell these goods at the lowest wholesale prices, and, being in the town where they are manufactured, can frequently supply job lots of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's handkerchiefs, slightly soiled or imperfect (but all pure flax), from 3s. per dozen. Their ladies' fine cambrics at 5s. 11d. per dozen, their hem-stitched (beautifully fine) at half a guinea, and their gentlemen's real cambrics, hemmed for use at 8s. 11d. per dozen, are the best value we have seen." Samples post free. Initials beautifully embroidered for a merely nominal sum.—[ADVT.]

ETIQUETTE.

ADA.—It is difficult to give rules about letter-writing, so much depends on circumstances. Let your stationery be of the best quality, your handwriting plain, and your style simple. Never omit to put your address and the date on which you write, and if it is a business or very formal letter, add the name of the person addressed at the foot of the letter, unless it is written in the third person. Address strangers, and those you wish to treat with formal respect, as "Sir," or "Madam"; those with whom you have any acquaintance may be addressed as "Dear Sir," or "Dear Madam." Formal letters conclude, "I am, your obedient servant," or "I have the honour to remain your obedient servant." Only servants and small tradesmen subscribe themselves, "Yours respectfully." To friends use some such form as "Very truly yours," "Yours faithfully," or "Yours very sincerely." Always reply promptly to a letter, no matter of what nature, and always pay the postage, taking special care that the stamp you use covers the weight. It is sufficient to use adhesive envelopes except in special cases.

SNOWFLAKE.—I do not know any thing that requires greater tact than the matter of giving presents. I cannot therefore advise you without knowing a little of the circumstances. To make presents to your superiors is often an offence, while those inferior to you in circumstances may resent a gift as a reflection on their want of means. Again, to give what is of great value savours of ostentation, while a poor gift is little less than an insult. The article given should be rare and curious, rather than costly; if it have some association, or is a piece of your own work, it is still better. Flowers may be always given with propriety; as a rule nothing gives more pleasure than this sweet, graceful gift. Do not refuse a present unless under peculiar circumstances, which may justify you in doing so. For instance, with the exception of flowers, a lady should not accept a present from a gentleman who is not related to her, or connected with her in some way.

No. 288.—THE WINIFRED COIFFURE COMPLETED.

FRONT VIEW. See page 242.

IT is important for ladies to know where they can obtain a good price in cash for Left-off Wearing Apparel. Miss S. DAVIS, 26, Glasshouse Street, Regent Street, W., having had an experience of more than twenty years, can guarantee to offer the highest terms for every description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Left-off Clothing, Court Dresses, Furs, Laces, Table and Bed Linen, Carpets, Curtains, &c. Punctuality in attending to appointments, and prompt remittances by return for all parcels sent, have insured for Miss DAVIS the very extensive connection she now commands. Her only address is 26 Glasshouse Street, Regent Street, W.—[ADVT.]

MRS. C. R. (Oxford).—1. Invitations to a ball should be sent out three weeks or a fortnight before the time, not less than that. 2. Printed forms may be obtained at any stationer's, only requiring the names and date to be filled in. 3. Answers to these should be returned in two days at the latest, so as to give time to issue fresh invitations in the event of refusals. Short or verbal invitations should never be given, even among relations and friends; it is discourteous, as implying that they are of no importance; and the same may be said of acceptances, which should always be sent in writing. 4. The refreshment room should, if possible, be on the same floor as the ball-room; and supper should be laid in a separate room. What it should comprise must depend entirely on the taste and resources of those who give the ball. The simplest plan is to order it from a good confectioner. The supper room is opened about midnight, and is not closed until the end of the ball.

ENIGMA.—In writing to a servant begin with her name simply, and continue writing in the first person; your signature alone is sufficient at the end of the letter. Or you may write the letter in the third person, but do not use the formula "Miss," either in the letter or in the address.

ZOE.—The fact of your being taken to supper to a stranger's house by a mutual friend would not necessitate your calling afterwards, unless you were invited by your hostess to do so. A visit under the circumstances might be considered an intrusion. 2. If the husband's and wife's name are on the card, a lady leaves one card for the master of the house in the event of his not being at home, but if they have separate cards, she leaves one of her own and one of her husband's with the hostess, not the servant. When a visitor finds the lady of the house at home, she should not give her card to the servant, her name only is sufficient. See under "Books and Authors for reply to third query.

"GRINNING CHESHIRE CAT."—It is quite immaterial; a young lady when living at home may have her name printed on her mother's card, or have separate cards of her own, both ways are in keeping with the usages of society.

POPPY.—1. It is more pleasant for a bride to be accompanied, when returning her wedding calls, by her husband or one of her female relatives, but as this is not always convenient, she may with all propriety go alone. 2. It is never in good taste to be over-dressed, and a bride should only wear her wedding-dress, when the toilettes of the other guests are likely to be dressy. At the present time, a bride does not proclaim her position by her dress after the wedding, but on the contrary adopts a simple quiet style both for morning and evening toilette.

MARJORIE.—1. On receiving a letter of introduction send it by post, enclosing your own card, but do not call with it yourself, as doing so would place you in a very undignified position. If the receiver of the letter is really well-bred, she will call upon you or leave her card next day, and you may then return her visit. 2. It is her part to invite you to her house or show you any other attention which may be in her power. 3. A letter of introduction should be left unsealed, which signifies that permission is granted you to read it first, before closing it and sending it on.

PARVENUE.—1. When you are introduced to a stranger in a friend's house, bow slightly and enter into conversation at once; to bow and take no further notice shows a want of good breeding and kindliness. 2. When a stranger calls for the first time, you should return the call in about a week's time; a long delay in returning a first visit is considered equivalent to an unwillingness to accept the new acquaintance, unless there has been some unavoidable hindrance, which should be explained and apologised for.

VIVIAN.—1. In going with a party of ladies to a concert or private theatricals, precede them into the room and conduct them to their seats. 2. In ascending the stairs, as a general rule, a gentleman goes before a lady, and follows her in descending unless there is space for them to walk together. 3. A lady is led to the piano by any gentleman near her, when she is called on to sing or play. When she is seated he fetches her music, and remains to turn over the leaves for her, and conducts her back to her seat.

EMILY.—A general invitation should not, as a rule, be acted on. It is often given as a mere act of courtesy; if it were meant, it would be followed up by a special one, sooner or later.

TO MOTHERS.—A Lady can supply an invaluable Food for Infants which has saved the lives of all who have tried it. Medical reference. Address (by letter), MADAME G., 17, Birchall Road, Peckham, Surrey.—[ADVT.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. L.—I do not advise you to hang the oil-painting over the mantle-piece, the heat will be very likely to crack or wrinkle it. Clean the picture by rubbing it gently occasionally with an old silk pocket-handkerchief.

MARGARET B.—The best way to improve your writing will be to write daily in large hand, and when you have improved in that, in small hand. You need not have a set copy, as you will learn as well by copying from a book. In writing letters you should state what you have to say as plainly as possible and as if you were speaking; always write your address, the date, and your signature, very clearly; never cross your letters and see that your paper is neat and clean. Use the best ink, paper, and pens, as they will all help you to write better.

HANSFRAU.—The number of guests for a tea-party may vary from ten to thirty; two rooms suffice, and tea should be either handed round or set out on a side-table in one of them. The guests should be chiefly of one set, and known to one another, but if they are not, they should be introduced. The ladies all sit down *cela va sans dire*, and the gentlemen, too, if they like, which they are almost debarred from doing at receptions. The entertainment consists chiefly of music and singing, by the guests or members of the family who give the party, and sometimes a few round games are got up for a little variety. In London, this does not come under the form of "gaieties," therefore the invitations only require to be given a day or two before, either verbally or by a note.

ADELINE.—One of our old correspondents sends in reply to your question the following mode of giving presents which may be useful to you. "Place a large folding clothes-horse in the centre of the room, and fasten each article by a string to one or other of the bars; then *effectually* blind-fold the various candidates, and let each in turn, having a pair of broad-pointed scissers in hand, walk up close to the horse and endeavour to cut off one of the intended gifts. If successful, he or she, of course, becomes the fortunate possessor. Instead of a clothes-horse a piece of strong cord may be fastened between two heavy pieces of furniture or across the room, and the presents hung on this." This plan will not of course answer where special gifts are intended for the different members of a family, as Papa's unguided hand might appropriate a new wax doll, while the baby would be anything but satisfied with a large pair of slippers or a pair of gold earrings. If there were children they might be made the bearers of the different gifts, delivering each to the person to whom it was destined.

OCTAVIA.—Can any of our readers tell Octavia what exhibitions there are, and where they are held, at which she could exhibit her hand-painted china plaques and tiles with a view to selling them? The exhibitions may be either in town or country, and Octavia also wishes to know the names and addresses of dealers who would be likely to purchase her paintings on china?

NORAH.—The bracket and bust are probably alabaster, if so there is nothing better for cleaning them than soap and water. Stains may be removed by washing with soap and water, then white washing the stained part, and letting it stand for several hours. After which wash off the white-wash, and rub the stained part with a soft white cloth.

SAUCY JEMIMA.—I am sorry I cannot help you to dispose of your crochet work, otherwise than by suggesting to you to advertise it in this or some other Journal.

PICCIOLA.—I can only suggest to you to write to your wine merchants and ask if they will arrange with you to take the baskets, failing that apply to a wicker manufacturer.

RUBY.—A good carriage involves two things, respect for one's self and respect for others. It is very difficult to draw the line between the two, and to show where the one should yield to the other, but as the world goes, those who respect themselves are generally respected. On the other side there is the precept which bids us love our neighbours as ourselves, and at once defines where self-love must end. Wherever our dignity, our prejudices, our opinions begin to annoy our neighbours, to cause them pain, embarrassment, or confusion, they must give way. You know the old saying, "Smoothe the way to the head through the heart," and we may be sure that what is good here in morals is good in manners. Rudeness and roughness will never win the day; a gentle, kind, considerate manner triumphs over most obstacles, and eventually wins the love and kindness of those who come under its influence.

ENGLAND VERSUS FRANCE.—For generations Chocolate has been imported in large quantities into this country from France. We are glad to find the tables turned at last, and that Cadbury's, the Makers of the well known Cocoa Essence, have opened elegant premises at 90, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris. Their Cocoa Essence, being perfectly genuine, is a beverage far better suited to warm climates than the thick heavy compounds of Cocoa with sugar and starch generally sold.—[ADVT.]

MRS. R. S.—I cannot agree with you in your opinion; all accomplishments have the great merit of giving a lady something to do, something to preserve her from *ennui*, to amuse her in possibly enforced seclusion, to arouse her in grief, and to calm her by occupation in joy. None answer these purposes better than music, painting, and fancy-work. Do not think that I mean these to have the pre-eminence over necessary work and duties, and the time which should be devoted to good and charitable employment; but when all these are fulfilled there yet remain in many a woman's life long hours which would pass very wearily and drearily but for those accomplishments of which you think so lightly. Along with these, I would inculcate in young people a love of reading, taking care to provide them with a judicious selection of books, grave, gay, useful and instructive.

BOZ.—Undoubtedly, the earliest method of conveying ideas in books was by drawings and paintings, then by degrees this altered into the hieroglyphic system and this into the *phonetic*; that is expressive of sounds, not things. The Phœnicians who had much to do with early Egypt, in adopting the art of writing, probably abandoned the pictorial part of the hieroglyphic system, and retaining only the phonetic, formed out of these the first pure alphabet; and so from Phœnicia through Greece and Rome, we, in all likelihood, got the groundwork of the twenty-six letters, of which our thirty-eight thousand words are made.

MISS H. I.—1. We cannot procure for you the braided pattern you require. See replies to "Cecil R.," "J. M.," and "Aya." Transferring paper can be had of any stationer, in different colours.

No. 289.—THE WINIFRED COIFFURE COMPLETED BACK VIEW. See page 242.

ON THE COMPLEXION.—(Verbatim copy, on the merits of WALTON'S Kaloderma, by a lady who has used it for several years.)—The attributes of beauty, and the true means of cultivating, preserving, and enhancing it, are to be obtained by the proper use of WALTON'S Kaloderma. Its soothing, clearing, and cleansing, also healing properties, render it a most important toilette accessory and household companion, not only as a beautifier of the skin, but also as a healer and perfect restorer in cases of erysipelas, rashes, sallowness, rough skin, sunburn, pimples, tan, redness, freckles, and in fact any annoyances or irritation of the skin. All persons of well-regulated minds desire to cherish one of the most goodly boons of nature—its ornamental and most ornamental and coveted charm—a transparent beautiful skin and colour. Ladies visiting the seaside, or after returning, will find the Kaloderma a great luxury. To be had of any chemist or perfumer, or post free for 33 stamps from the proprietor, T. WALTON, analytical chemist, Haverstock Hill, London. West End Agents—Sanger and Son, 150, Oxford Street, W.; Butler and Crispe, 4, Cheapside; Swann, 12, Rue Castiglione, Paris, &c.—[ADVT.]

BREDERADE.—It will be quite possible for you to live comfortably on the income you name, either in London or in the country, and there are many families where you could be received as a boarder, and meet with pleasant and well-educated companions. After leading an active and useful life for so many years, however, I think it is very doubtful whether you would be happy without some settled occupation; the habit of work is harder to break than any other. I should think you might find a comfortable home in a family where there were children or young people, to whom you could give a few hours daily teaching in return for your board. There are many other ways in which you could spend your time usefully, such as working amongst the poor, but this is generally rather fatiguing work, for which you do not seem to be strong enough. I think you are right about lodgings, they are expensive, and very dull; terms for boarding vary, of course, with the accommodation given, from a guinea to 4*l.* or 5*l.* per week; supposing you paid the smallest of these sums, you could very well afford to spend 20*l.* per annum on your clothing, and this would leave an ample margin for travelling, and other extra expenses. I should certainly advise you to wear none but black dresses; cashmere, grenadine, and silk, will be the best materials. I should not pay too much attention to the warning, and if you will send me your address I may be able to help you further.

MARION.—It is difficult for me to suggest Christmas presents without knowing a little about the age, position, &c., of those to whom the presents are to be made, But in most cases you will find books a very safe thing, and if the presents are intended for children, I cannot do better than refer you to the catalogue under "Books and Authors," in which you will find a list of the "Daisy" and other books suitable for children and young people. A piece of your own work is also a very nice present, and in the MID-MONTHLY JOURNAL, October 15, there are several different things which you could work easily and quickly, and at no great expense. There are also in the fancy shops innumerable varieties of bijoux and ornaments of all kinds; your difficulty will be to make a choice, not in the want of things to choose from.

DOLOROSA.—I do indeed feel for your position which must be most painful, but I think, with every sympathy for your unavailing efforts to secure the affection and goodwill of your step-children, that you must be very cautious in exercising authority. It is not usual for grown daughters to always tell even their own mother when they are going out for a daily walk or visit. Girls cannot be treated like infants, perhaps you expect a little too much of them. The only course you can pursue is to be always kind and gentle, patient as "own mothers" are with girlish wilfulness, and put up with any signs of neglect, knowing that in the case of second marriages, the children often are under the mistaken impression that they are honouring the dead by making the living wretched. When the day comes that we see with "larger clearer eyes" than we now do, the right and the wrong, we shall all understand that the best way of showing respect to the dead, is to try to make their beloved ones happy. For yourself, rest assured that if your love be strong and sincere, if your sense of duty as well as of affection makes you a true mother to them, your love and kindness will be at length requited, love surely brings love in time, wait with patience; all things come to those who wait with love and courage.

DIANA.—Will any of our correspondents kindly tell "Diana" where she could obtain in London a few riding-lessons at a reasonable charge, not a regular course of lessons but one now and again to keep her in practice?

MRS. W.—I advise you to get riding stays, they will suit your figure, and be free from the inconveniences of which you speak. Madame Elliott, Great Portland Street, W., supplies them.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—I am sorry I cannot give the information you require in the columns of our Journal.

CECIL R.—Tack the paper pattern on the cashmere, not only round the edge but all over to keep it in place, then sew on the braid and when this is finished tear the paper away; see replies to "J. M.," and "Aya." 2. Get some transferring paper, place it between the Crewel pattern and the crash, and pencil the outline of the design; the impression will be left on the crash.

DO YOU BUY BERLIN WOOLS? BEST QUALITY ONLY.—Black or White 3½*d.* per oz., 3*s.* 11*d.* per lb. Single or Double same price. Shetland, Andalusian, Fleecy, and Scotch Fingering Yarns. Complete list and samples post free from M. WHELLENS, 6, Queen's Terrace, Camden Road.—[ADVT.]

BARGAINS FOR LADIES.—Snow Flakes, 5*s.* 6*d.* the Dress. Black and Coloured Cachemires, 1*s.* 11½*d.* per yard, 42 inches wide. Black Velveteens, 1*s.* 10½*d.* per yard. Patterns free. S. AMERY, 7, High Street, Clapham, London.—[ADVT.]

LATEST FROM PARIS.

THE great novelty of the month is the application of *bourrette* as a garniture. This material is not easy to describe, but I will do my best to give an idea of it. One side of bourrette looks like a diagonal cloth, dotted irregularly with silk of various colours, like the white flecks in *neigeuse*, the other side is covered with loops of the silk mingled with woollen threads, and which are so closely placed as to resemble moss, it appears like very thick rich embroidery, soft to the touch, brilliant to the sight, original and pretty to an extent hardly credible when, and this *when* is the crucial test, judiciously used as a trimming. The model, *La Sarah*, in our Fashion Panorama given with this number, shows a pretty and stylish way of making up a silk and bourrette dress. Bourrette appears to me to be very suitable for mingling with any kind of plain silk, cloth, or woollen dress fabric, but I should prefer it with the smooth surfaced materials, as, although soft and moss-like, it presents a varied surface which is less harmonious, in conjunction with a rough, than with a smooth fabric. Bourrette is a valuable addition to our list of winter fabrics, it looks admirably as a plastron or as a waistcoat, is useful for robings, and for retrimming worn dresses. Paletots and mantles can be trimmed with bourrette, and jackets lengthened by bands of this fabric. Some modistes in Paris are making entire costumes of bourrette, using the plain side for the foundation, the looped surface for the garniture. It looks very effective in this combination, but I prefer the mixture of silk and bourrette, or of cashmere and bourrette.

Madame Morison, 14, Rue d'Antin, is making most ladylike costumes in woollen fabrics and in silk with bourrette as garniture, and is sending out complete toilettes composed thus. A long plain skirt, cut less narrowly than those of last year, and with still longer train, gathered bodice and mantle to match, the application of bourrette on the corsage is very effective. Princess dresses have robings of bourrette, and with them a chapeau, in which bourrette plays a principal part, is sent. Another style of Princess dress is profusely trimmed with the new *fur*, as it is called, but which is really composed of feathers, plumey and down like. The effect is of extremely soft, light *fur* trimming, it is dyed in all colours to correspond or contrast with the toilette; the price of a cachemire or vigogne dress trimmed with faille and with this feather-fur is 12*l*. The same toilette without the fur garniture, 8*l*. A vigogne dress of any shade trimmed with braid and brocatelle, 6*l*. Bourrette costume trimmed with silk, 7*l*., or with the skirt entirely of silk 10*l*., a costume of cashmere trimmed with silk, 7*l*. A handsome velveteen dress with satin garnitures, 10*l*., or with the addition of chenille fringe, 12*l*. A black silk dress with clair de lune trimming from 10*l*., with velvet garniture from 15*l*. Bonnets to correspond with the toilettes from 30*s*. to 40*s*. Confections with the regulation three capes, 4*l*.; cloth mantles fur trimmed, 12*l*. I quote these prices as being useful to my readers, to many of whom Madame Morison's style and admirable fit are familiar.

No. 290.—THE ANDRASSY CHAPEAU.

Cloths for mantles are nearly all made with the soft thread on the reverse side, like "swan's-down" calico; this mode of manufacture adds to the warmth of the vêtement.

The gathered bodices are likely to grow daily in favour with slender figures, the fashionable form being, slender waist, very full bust, the corset is either padded to the size required, or one of the many substitutes for a good figure is added to the corset, which is still worn long, deep, and with busks very wide at the waist.

The petticoat is coloured for day wear, but white jupons alone are admissible at night. Woollen fabrics with wide or narrow satin stripes are worn beneath the costume, these are warm and light; dress skirts, being less narrow, admit of a little more underclothing than was possible last winter. Silk jupons have inner flounces of flannel two and three deep at the back, these are easily taken out to be washed and as easily replaced.

For evening wear silk in all its varieties will be worn. Young ladies' dresses are of white silk with narrow lines of bright-colour, older girls wear damasked silks and open woven silken tissues as well as "Indian" muslin over faille, while faille, sicilienne, poplin, and velvet brocade are made up for older dames.

The stocking *à la mode* is black with coloured clocks, hand embroidered, to match the toilette; coloured stockings are also worked in contrasting colours. White silk stockings are used for evening wear with all dresses excepting black costumes, when black silk hosiery is *de rigueur*.

Lace pèlerines with three capes are worn over coloured and black silk dresses by elderly ladies.

Pink molleton dressing-gowns have capes trimmed with three rows of white lace, and a cascade of lace forming a robing. Narrow lace is used as trimming, wide lace is at present put by carefully in *cartons* for future use.

The name *clair de lune* having appeared too long for Parisians to endure, it has received the title of "Jayet," a corruption of Jais—jet. Jayet ornaments buttons as well as forms fringes, and looks extremely well, as Madame Morison arranges it, on velveteen Princess dresses, which are simply trimmed with a row of buttons, small at the throat and graduated in size to the hem of the dress, the sleeves have treble pleatings, each pleat of which is buttoned down by similar buttons.

Beads are used in vast proportion on every part of the costume, red glass, blue glass, bronze glass, olive-green glass, vie in attraction with "Jayet" and rainbow beads, which, as their name implies, have the prismatic colours in their tiny spheres. But beads, and especially coloured beads, require very great care and judicious taste, otherwise there is risk of vulgarizing an otherwise pretty toilette.

Velvet Brocades, silk brocades, woollen brocades, these are the coming fabrics; elderly ladies may well rejoice at the return to favour of these superb materials; especially does velvet brocade take the lead for rich toilettes, dresses for weddings and grand dinners. But not only for dresses and costumes will brocade be used, but for robings, trimmings, and garnitures of every kind, brocade will hold a prominent position, and the adoption of brocade is likely to lead to greater simplicity of dress.

MYRA.

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED—LONDON, 1862; DUBLIN, 1865.

Sir GEORGE NARES reports:—"*The Down Clothing supplied for the use of the* ARCTIC EXPEDITION *we all considered very useful for Observers and others who had to stand about much in the Cold.*" THOMAS COLAN, Esq., M.D., late Fleet Surgeon to the ARCTIC EXPEDITION says:—"*The Down Clothing supplied by Booth & Fox proved very beneficialto the Watch Keepers who were exposed to severe cold during the winter, or recovering from illness.*" An eminent Professor of Chemistry, says:—"*Messrs. Booth & Fox's Down Clothing consists solely of pure, soft, scentless down.*"

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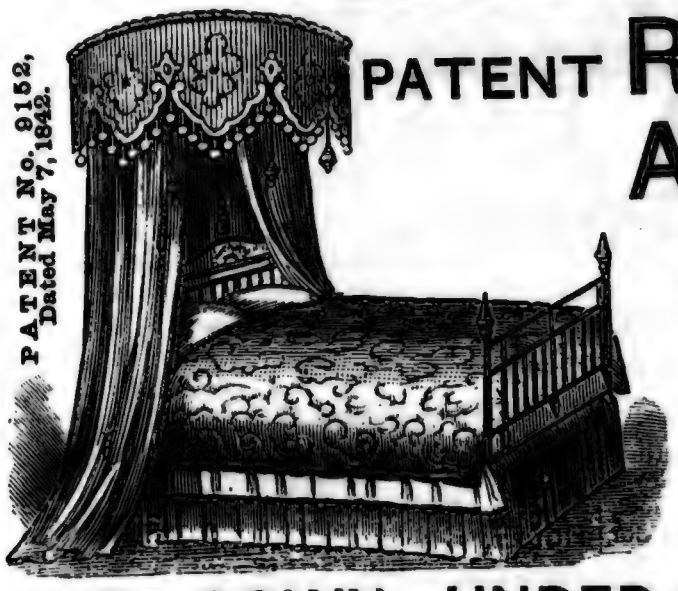
PATENT REAL DOWN QUILTS AND CLOTHING



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Afford the Warmth of Three Folds of Woollen Fabric, and are not the weight of one.

The following are some of the advantages of the DOWN QUILTS, manufactured in Turkey Red Chintz Patterns of the richest and most beautiful designs:—

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The PUBLIC are RESPECTFULLY CAUTIONED against Spurious Imitations, where unpurified and inferior Down may have been used in the manufacture. The articles so made are sure to become most unwholesome and unpleasant in use.

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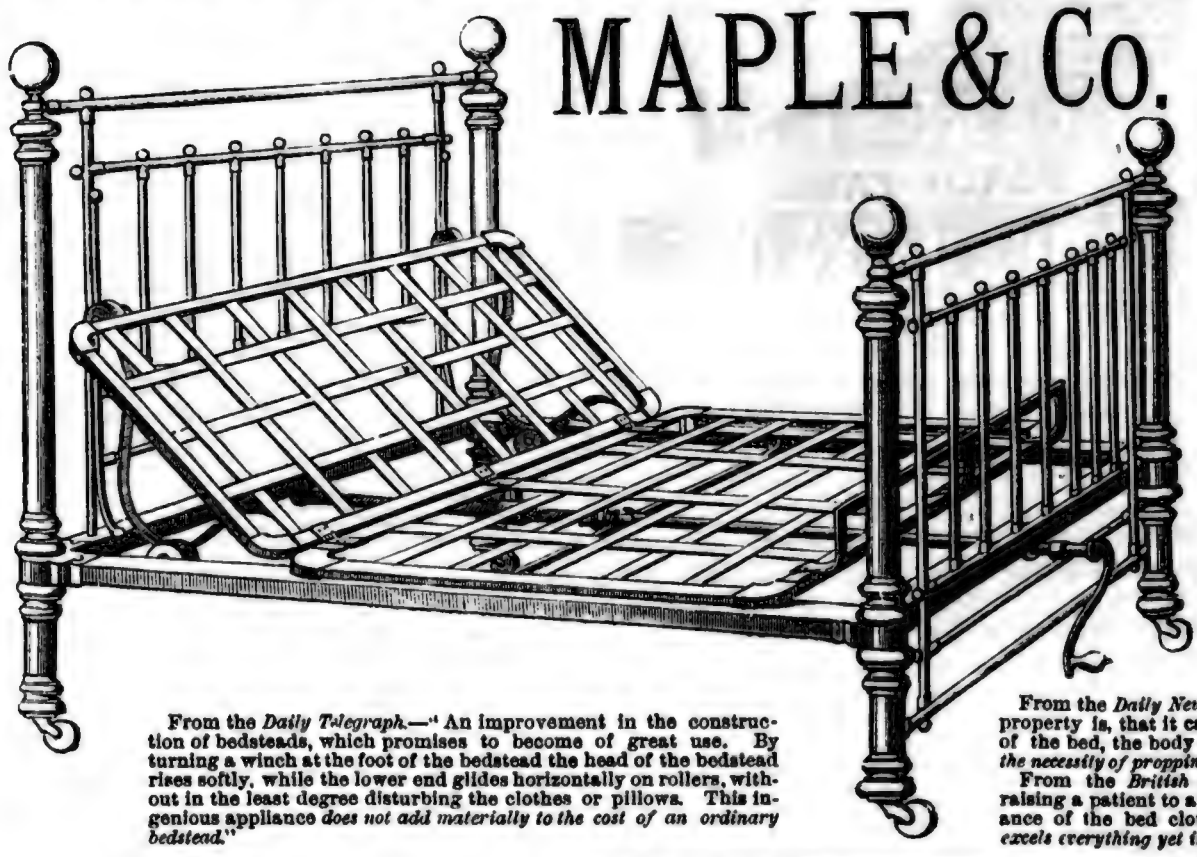

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Respectfully beg to remind the public that we are the only actual Lyons Manufacturers of Silks, who supply goods for the retail market direct, without the otherwise necessary intermediate profit of an agent; this not only enables us to sell silks considerably cheaper but allows us to offer only those goods which we can strongly recommend, imported direct from our own looms and which we guarantee to be pure and genuine.

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We have just received a large consignment of the beautiful new **SNOWFLAKE** materials in all wool and in mixtures of wool and silk so much worn in conjunction with silks and velvets at

3/9 4/6 5/6 and upwards.

All the new shades in Coloured Gros Grain for Autumn and winter wear at

4/6 6/6 8/6 10/6

Broché Silks of the greatest beauty of design and texture. Black and Coloured Lyons Broché Velvets as now by H.R.H. The Princess of Wales. In consequence of the continued depression in the Lyons Silk Market we are enabled to offer five special qualities in in **BLACK SILKS,** at

4/11 5/9 7/- 8/6 10/6

Prices which we are sure will compare to our advantage with any Silks yet offered to the public for beauty of colour, wear and general appearance; in order to allow intending purchasers the opportunity of comparison we shall be happy to forward on approbation free of charge the length they may require, which may be returned if not approved of, when the money will be re-imbursed to the customer without any deduction.

The great support and success which we have met with in our London House, has induced us to open a Branch Establishment at 57, KING'S ROAD, BRIGHTON, with a large and well-assorted stock of Black, Coloured, and Fancy Silks, together with the following Departments—Costumes, Mantles, Millinery, Lace and Fancy Goods.

PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION, AND GOODS CARRIAGE PAID THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE LYONS SILK WAREHOUSE COMPANY, 179, Regent Street, London, W.

CARLSON'S BINDER-BELTS *(Registered).*

FOR ACCOUCHEMENT OR ORDINARY WEAR.

As supplied to the Royal Courts of Europe.

WITH THE BELT.

TRADE MARK.

WITHOUT THE BELT.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

CARLSON'S BINDER-BELTS are worn immediately after accouchements, superseding the old-fashioned method of binding, and they are also admirably adapted for ordinary wear with the present style of dress.

To ladies inclined to *embonpoint* they are invaluable, as they brace up, reduce, and at the same time support the figure, giving the wearer the greatest possible relief, without causing internal injury, and are strongly recommended by the medical profession.

GEORGE STREET, CROYDON.

SIRS.—I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your Binder-Belts, which I have recommended to my patients, who have derived much comfort and relief in their use. Yours truly,

RICHARD WEDD, M.R.C.S., England.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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. . . A real comfort to ladies inclined to *embonpoint* . . . with them it is impossible to be improperly bandaged after an accouchement.—*Myra's Journal.*

. . . Should be included in every lady's outfit both for home and the colonies . . . well adapted to the present style of dress.—*Court Circular.*

. . . Light, easily applied, and in nowise cumbrous, and possesses the unusual advantage that it can be worn with the ordinary corset of everyday life.—*Once a Week.*

***** In sending order, state ordinary measurement round waist and hips, and if required for accouchement or ordinary wear.**

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SPECIAL PURCHASE OF ITALIAN SILKS at 4*s.* 6*d.* ,,

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SERGE AND HOMESPUN COSTUMES from 38*s.* 6*d.* Snowflake, 2½ Guineas.

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Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietors.

(ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS).

Is the best and only certain remedy ever discovered for preserving, strengthening, beautifying, or restoring the

HAIR, WHISKERS, OR MOUSTACHES,

and preventing them turning grey. the basis of a magnificent head of hair.
For Children it is invaluable, as it forms the use of dyes and poisonous restoratives.
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GIVES

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DR. RIDGE was the first to introduce a perfect Farinaceous Food for Infants, Children, and Invalids, the success of which has brought into the market a number of imitators and vendors of worthless, innutritious and dangerous preparations, some of which are put forward as being the invention of medical men, although Dr. RIDGE was the original and only professional man who really invented, patented, and manufactured under his own personal supervision such a preparation. Purchasers should be careful to see they get Dr. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD, as there are several very worthless preparations now being offered and largely advertised to the public, some of which resemble in outward appearance Dr. Ridge's Patent Food. *Sold by Chemists and Grocers everywhere, price 6d. to 10s. 6d.*

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Is now the finest preparation of the kind manufactured. It writes agreeably, and *is not liable to the progressive deteriorative chemical change from age and exposure by which other inks lose much of their colour and indelibility.* It becomes an intense black colour by the application of a gentle heat, and withstands any amount of washing.

Sold in Bottles at 6d. and 1s., with stretcher, or in substantial glass stoppered bottles (holding as much as 12*s.* bottles), with convenient case and stretcher, at 7*s.* 6*d.* each.

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500 dozen "Rink" striped Felt Skirts, 4s. 11d., bargains.

A Sample Parcel of Plain Underclothing—1 Chemise, 1 Pair Drawers, 1 Night Dress, 1 Bodice, 1 Longcloth Skirt, for 6s. 9d.

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Ladies' and Children's Mantles, Jackets, Paletôts, and Shawls, of the best and newest kinds, at half the usual price.

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200 Ulsters, various kinds, all 4s. 11d. each.

Ladies' Real Sealskin Paletots, 36 in. long, 7 gs.

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A Miscellaneous Lot of Ladies' Paletots of every good and useful kind, made for this season, from the cheapest, at 3s. 11d., to the very richest quality, at 2 and 3 gs. each.

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IRISH POPLINS—WINTER.

Irish Poplins, manufactured by Inglis and Tinckler, are acknowledged insuperable for richness and durability. Fresh arrivals, from their Dublin manufactory, of new colourings are constantly being added to their large and varied stock.

Special attention is directed to Inglis and Tinckler's "Fine Demi" quality, the same as supplied to H.I.M. the Empress of Brazil, to whom they have recently been appointed manufacturers. This quality can only be had at 147, Regent-street, price 6s. and 6s. 3d. per yard.

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The great care exercised in finishing our Black Poplins renders them most lustrous and soft. In blue black and jet black a range of seven qualities can be had.

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"Super" 6 Cord.

CHADWICK'S SEWING COTTONS.

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REFRESHING, PURE, SOLUBLE.

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PATENT HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM PREPARED **PEA FLOUR**

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In Packets, 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d.; or Tins, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. each.

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An elegant combination of Corset and Belt, designed expressly for the present style of fashion, a full deep Corset especially for ladies inclined to *embonpoint.* This Corset is most effective in reducing the figure and keeping the form flat so as to enable ladies to wear the fashionable Costumes of the day. Price from 21s. to 35s.

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SEND SIZE OF WAIST, WITH POST OFFICE ORDER, TO PREVENT DELAY AND INCONVENIENCE.

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The most celebrated and surest known remedy in the world.

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SIR, Your Lozenges are excellent and their beneficial effects most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma.

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I. A BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED FASHION PLATE, showing MODELS FOR FOURTEEN COSTUMES, MANTLES, CHAPEAUX FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, IN THE NEWEST STYLES. II. DIAGRAM SHEET, containing full-size MODELS for CUTTING-OUT:—1. COSTUME WITH GRADUATED BASQUES. 2. THE FASHIONABLE GATHERED BODICE. 3. THE CARLOS PALETOT. III. NEEDLEWORK; EMBROIDERED LAMBREQUIN, HANDKERCHIEF SACHET WITH EMBROIDERED COVER, EGYPTIAN NETTING, BORDERS IN BERLIN WOOL-WORK, LACE AND EMBROIDERY, CROCHET EDGINGS AND KNITTING PATTERNS.

VOL. III.—NO. 11.] NOVEMBER 1, 1877. [PRICE THREEPENCE.

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Silk Mercers, Costumiers, &c.,

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We are now fully prepared to show a most stylish collection of Autumn Novelties for Dresses, together with a large range of Woollen Cashmeres, Merinos, Serges, in the New Colours.

STRATHFLEET DIAGONAL SERGE, 7¾*d.* per yard.
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Orders by Post receive the most prompt attention. This Department being under special organization, Ladies residing from Town may rely upon all Goods being carefully selected to their requirements. Patterns and every information, sent by return of Post.

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Muslin and Lace Curtains, Dimities, Quilts, &c., Cleaned equal to new. Chintz and Cretonne Cases, Cleaned without unpicking; Blankets.—Carpets and Rugs taken up and re-laid to order.—Bedding Cleaned and Purified.—Every description of Silk, Cotton, and Woollen Garments Cleaned and Dyed daily in all Colours.—Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned, Seal Skin Jackets, Cleaned and Re-lined; Furs, Feathers, Gloves, &c.

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Carpets, Bedding, Skin Rugs, and Furniture of every description.—Velvets, Silks, Satins, Woollens, and Gentlemen's Apparel.—Furs. Feathers, Gloves, &c., Cleaned or Dyed in a Superior Manner.

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CARTS TO ALL PARTS DAILY. ORDERS BY POST PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' BELTS, ELASTIC TOCKINGS, &c., MADE TO ANY MEASURE.

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Inventors and Patentees of the

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N.B.—A Female Attendant on Ladies.

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PIMPLES, black Specks, and unsightly Blotches on the face, neck, arms, and hands, can be instantly removed by using Mrs. JAMES'S HERBAL OINTMENT, made from herbs only, and warranted free from anything injurious. It imparts such a lovely clearness to the skin that really astonishes every one. Ladies at the seaside derive wonderful benefit from the use of this, as it entirely eradicates tan, freckles, sunburn, and roughness occasioned by the winds, and completely does away with that flushed appearance after meals. Mrs. JAMES merely solicits a trial from those who have not used it, after which she feels confident they will use nothing else. A box of the ointment (bearing Government stamp), with directions for use, sent, quite free from observation, post free to any address, on receipt of 13 stamps.—Mrs. C. JAMES, 226, Caledonian Road, London, N. (late of Offord Road). Larger boxes, three times the quantity, 25 stamps.

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"The Court Circular," "The Queen," "Myra's Journal," &c., testify [to] the superiority of

EGERTON BURNETT'S SERGES

As par excellence the material for ladies' wear.

EGERTON BURNETT, WELLINGTON, SOMERSET, respectfully calls attention to these SERGES. He has repeatedly had the honour of supplying them direct to the **ROYAL FAMILY**, and orders are daily arriving from all parts of the kingdom. Being woven from the finest wools, and of a permanent patent dye, which neither rain nor salt water can affect, they surpass all others in appearance and durability. Prices from 1s. 2½d., to the finest at 4s. 6d. per yard. New autumn mixtures are ready.

E.B.'s New Snow Flake, Vigogne, and Cachemirienne Serges are most fashionable.

A SPECIAL STRONG MAKE IS WOVEN FOR

BOYS' AND GENTLEMENS' SUITS

54 inch from 3s. 9d.

Pattern-books of the various makes and shades sent free by post, and carriage paid to Bristol or London on parcels over £2. Goods packed for exportation.

E. BURNETT, Woollen Merchant Wellington, Somerset.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEEDLEWORK DESIGNS.

No. 124.—Design in Knitting for a Couvrette.

This pattern is suitable for window curtains when worked with very fine thread, and for petticoats and quilts when worked with wool. The number of stitches to be cast on depends upon the width required; the only thing to be careful of is that the number be divisible by seven. *First row.*—Knit 4, throw the thread forward, * knit 2, knit 2 in 1, knit 3, throw forward, knit 3, repeat from *. *Second row.*—Purl every stitch. *Third row.*—Knit 1, 2 in 1, knit 1, throw forward, knit 2, knit 2 in 1, * knit 2 in 1, knit 1, throw forward, knit 2, knit 2 in 1, repeat from *. *Fourth row.*—Purl every stitch. *Fifth row.*—Knit 1, knit 2 in 1, * throw forward, knit 2, knit 2 in 1, knit 2 in 1, throw forward, knit 2, knit 2 in 1, repeat from *. *Sixth row.*—Purl every stitch. *Seventh row.*—* Knit 3, throw forward, knit 5, throw forward, knit 3, repeat from *. *Eighth row.*—Purl every stitch. *Ninth row.*—Knit 1, * knit 2 in 1, knit 1, throw forward, knit 1, knit 2 in 1, knit 2, throw forward, knit 3, repeat from *. *Tenth row.*—Purl every stitch. *Eleventh row.*—Knit 1, * knit 2 in 1, knit 1, throw forward, knit 2 in 1, knit 2 in 1, knit 1, throw forward, knit 2, repeat from *. *Twelfth row.*—Purl every stitch. *Thirteenth row.*—* Knit 3, throw forward, knit 4, throw forward, knit 3, repeat from *. *Fourteenth row.*—Purl every stitch. *Fifteenth row.*—Like the 3rd.—*Sixteenth row.*—Like the 4th, &c., &c.

No. 125.—Lace Edging.

This edging is worked with plain and Honiton lace braid; the two kinds of braid are tacked on to the traced design, and the bars and wheels are worked in button-hole stitch or by simply twisting the thread. When the lace is completed a purl edging is sewed on to the outer edge.

No. 126.—Braid and Crochet Edging.

This pretty edging is worked with mignardise braid. Begin by working 2 chain and 1 double into each loop of the braid, until you have the required length. *First row.*—Work on the other edge of the braid, 1 double in the centre loop, 7 chain, repeat. *Second row.*—1 double in the 4th of the 7 chain, 3 chain for the 1st long, 2 long in the same chain, * 2 chain, 3 long in the same stitch as the others, 3 long in the 4th of the 7 chain, repeat from *. *Third row.*—1 double, * 2 chain, 4 long in the 2 chain of last row, 2 chain, 1 double, repeat from *.

No. 127.—Design for a Lambrequin.

This lambrequin consists of three scallops, the centre one of which is given, the side scallops are about an inch and a half shorter. The work is done on Brazilian canvas, of a pale yellow shade with applications of cretonne and point Russe. The group of flowers consists of hedge roses and wild flowers cut out of a piece of cretonne, and sewed on the canvas with silks to match all the bright colours of the flowers; the bouquets in the side scallops are similar. A border of point Russe ornaments all three; the small rosettes are worked with red wool, and the losenges in blue, the lines in the centre being of white and yellow silk. When the work is finished the lambrequin is lined with cambric and edged with silk cord; it may be used to ornament a bracket.

No. 128.—Egyptian Netting.

Two meshes are required for this work, one as large again as the other. Take the larger mesh, and before drawing through the first stitch, bring it into the second from left to right, and underneath. You cross it by doing this; the second stitch must not be taken by the small loop which it makes to the left, until after having finished the loop at the point where the netting-needle has crossed the two threads retained by the third finger, and the little finger passed into that held by the thumb. Then the stitch taken is that in the space left between the two threads of the stitch just made, and which must be kept out of the way as the two are very close. Put the needle into the upper, not the under part of the stitch as in ordinary netting. These two stitches are repeated alternately to the end of the row; and into them are passed the interlacing threads as shown in the illustration. Above this Egyptian point, a row is worked with the small mesh. When a sufficient number of scallops has been worked they are sewed to the braid, and attached to each other, this is done by working three rows with the large mesh, but at the beginning of the scallop, working three loops into one.

We give this description as we have received it; ladies who find it difficult to work this peculiar stitch, will be able to imitate it by darning, after the netting is completed.

No. 129.—Insertion in Richelieu Embroidery.

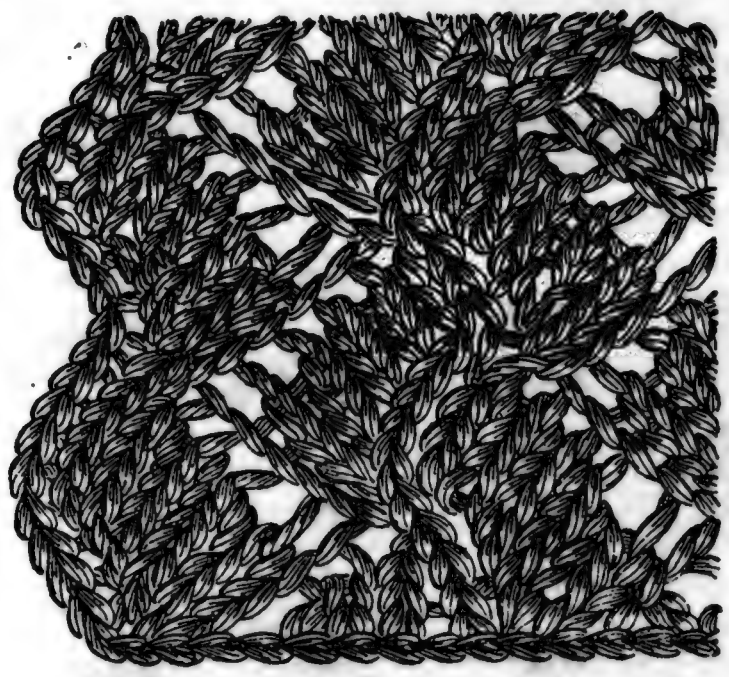
This pretty insertion may be used for trimming underlinen, the design is traced on linen or cambric, and the bars and outlines worked in buttonhole stitch. When the work is finished the cambric is cut away under the bars.

No. 130.—Crochet Edging.

First row.—Work a row of chain stitches; miss 6, 1 double in the seventh, 5 chain miss 4 of the first 12, 1 double in the next, 3 chain, 1 double in the same. Turn, work * 3 chain, 7 long in the first 3 chain, 1 double in the 5 chain, 5 chain, 1 double in the next 5 chain, 5 chain, 1 double in the next chain. Turn, work 7 chain, 1 double in the first 5 chain, 5 chain, 1 double in the third long, 3 chain, 1 double in the same. Turn and repeat from *.

No. 131.—Embroidery for the Handkerchief Sachet.

This sachet is made of Brazilian canvas, 12 inches by 8, the upper part embroidered, the under part quite plain. The embroidery in straight stitch consists, for the border, of blue threads crossed with brown first, then with yellow,



No. 124.—Design in Knitting for a Couvrette.

and between these, a row of blue flowers with green centres crossed with yellow; brown stems and foliage, the diamond shaped designs in the centre are done in a similar manner. When the embroidery is finished, the two pieces of canvas are sewed together and lined with white quilted satin, perfumed. A ruche of pale blue pleated satin ribbon, and a thick silk cord form the finish outside, a loop of the cord being left for opening the sachet.

No. 132.—Handkerchief Sachet.

This forms a pretty birthday or Christmas present; the box may be made of pieces of mill-board, cut the required shape and lined, and covered before they are joined together at the sides and corners. The sewing must be very neat and the joins are hidden under the cord and ribbon trimmings. For directions for working see No. 131.

No. 133.—Band in Berlin Work.

This band will be found suitable for a table cover border, ottoman, and a variety of purposes. The colours used are black, white, light brown, dark brown, violet, bright green, light blue and red wools, and yellow silk. The band would form the centre of a Prie-Dieu chair, with a band of velvet on either side; one long strip would be sufficient for this purpose.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DIAGRAM SHEET.

Side No. 1.—First model: Costume with graduated basques. This costume is made of striped otter coloured and old gold coloured faille. The Princess front is made with a waistcoat of plain faille, shown on the pattern by a dotted line, and fastened by buttons to match. The back has three seams from the shoulder forming three graduated basques, bound and slashed in the centre. The deep sailor collar forms revers in front; the plain tight sleeve is ornamented with a parement and bows of ribbon. No. 1, Front of the Costume; No. 2, Side-piece; No. 3, Side of Back; No. 4, Back; No. 5, Collar; No. 6, Sleeve. The bodice is illustrated at No. 278 in this number of Myra's Journal.

Second Model: Dressy toilette of black faille with a gathered back. The front is Princess-shaped and ornamented with a plastron of black or coloured silk, edged with pearl buttons. The back of the bodice is gathered at the waist, and the back of the dress is trimmed with deep gathered flounces. Duchess sleeves with a pleated flounce. No. 7, Front of the Dress; No. 8, Back; No. 9, Sleeve. This dress is illustrated at No. 250 of Myra's Journal for October, The Carveth Toilette.

Side No. 2.—Third Model: The Carlos paletot, a confection made of ivory white cloth and trimmed with bands of golden fox fur, silk cord and large ornamental buttons. The paletot is straight in front and loose; the back is made with three seams from the shoulder to the edge and is semi-fitting; the paletot is fastened in front by means of a large tab edged with silk cord. The wide coat sleeve is ornamented with a parement edged with silk cord, and the revers at the side is edged in the same way. The paletot is illustrated at No. 4 of the Coloured Panorama. No. 10, Front of the Paletot; No. 11, Side-piece; No. 12, Side-piece of Back; No. 13, Back; No. 14, Revers; No. 15, Tab; No. 16, Sleeve; No. 17, Parement.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PANORAMA FASHION PLATE OF FOURTEEN FIGURES.

No. 1.—The Juliana Toilette.

Costume of blue neigeuse and blue faille; trained skirt of faille, trimmed with pleatings of the same, and a bouillonné of neigeuse in the centre. Polonaise of neigeuse, Princess shape in front, with pleated back; from the waist the fulness falls in folds like a Watteau pleat, and is fastened lower down under a bow of ribbon. A waistband of faille is fastened with a pearl buckle; pleatings of faille on all the edges, and on the square pocket. At the wrist the sleeves are in the form of a cornet, and trimmed with a bracelet of ribbon, tied on the outside of the arm. Fichu of neigeuse, bordered with a pleating of faille, and collar to match, fastened with a bow of ribbon. Capote of grey felt with diadem brim and flat crown, trimmed and bound with otter-coloured velvet, drapery and large bow of velvet at the side, in which is fastened an ostrich feather. The double curtain is bordered with white faille. Strings to match, tied at the side in a small bow. Quantity of material required, 14 yards of faille, and 12 of neigeuse.

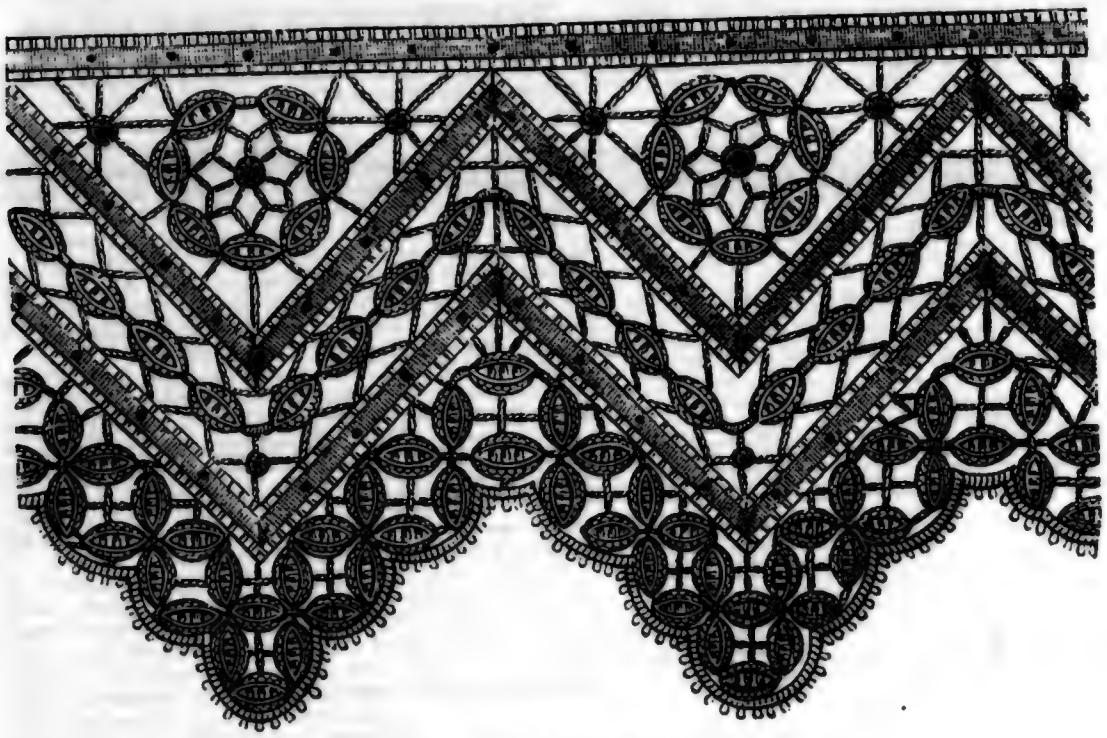
No. 2.—Belle Inès Toilette.

Costume of slate grey *velours de chasse* and faille to match. Trained skirt, with pleated flounce of faille; velvet polonaise, opening at the side of the front, bordered there, and also at the side seam, with a triple piping of red, black, and white faille. Deep turned-down collar of faille, and above this a second collar of velvet; double parements to match at the wrists. Capote of black faille, with flat crown and narrow brim, lined with red faille, and filled in with a ruche of crêpe lisse; fan-shaped bow of black ribbon, fastened at the side of the crown to a similar one of red ribbon. Black ribbon strings, tied at the side. Quantity of material required, 10 yards of faille, and 8 of velvet.

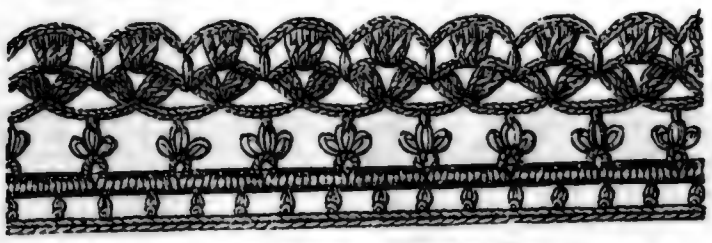
No. 3.—The Athalie Toilette.

Princess robe of grey woollen broché; skirt of faille, with a narrow pleating of the same, and two bouillonnés of broché. The back of the dress falls in wide folds, and is bordered with faille; the front forms a tablier and jacket. The tablier opens at the lower edge of the side over a wide band of caroubier faille placed underneath, and is fastened across with three tabs, each one fastened with an ivory buckle. This ornament is repeated on the jacket, over the plastron waistcoat of faille, and also on the sleeves at the wrists. Dark grey felt bonnet with Pifferaro crown and diadem brim. A band of ribbon of the same colour is brought round the crown, and con-

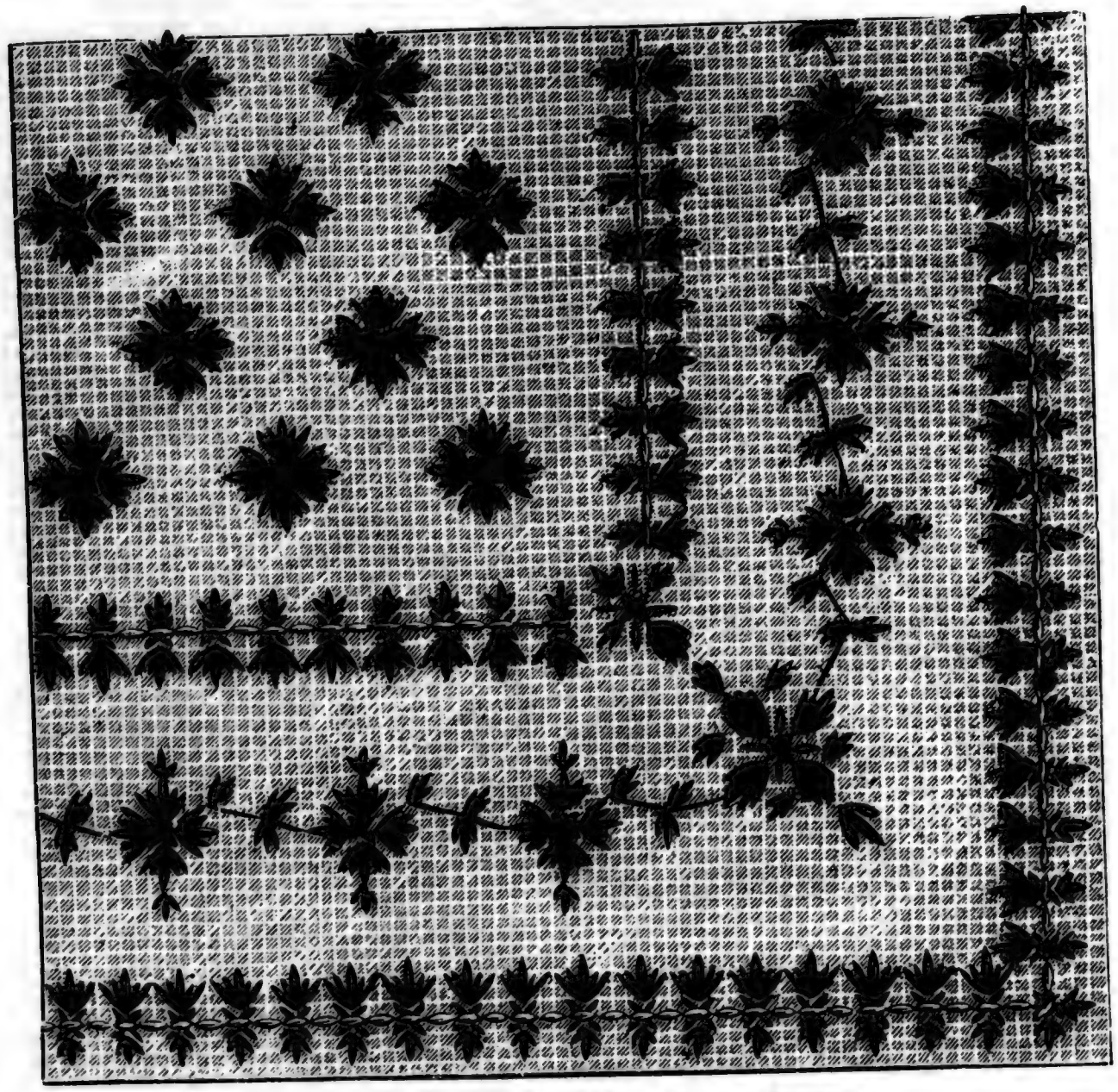
Nov. 1, 1877.



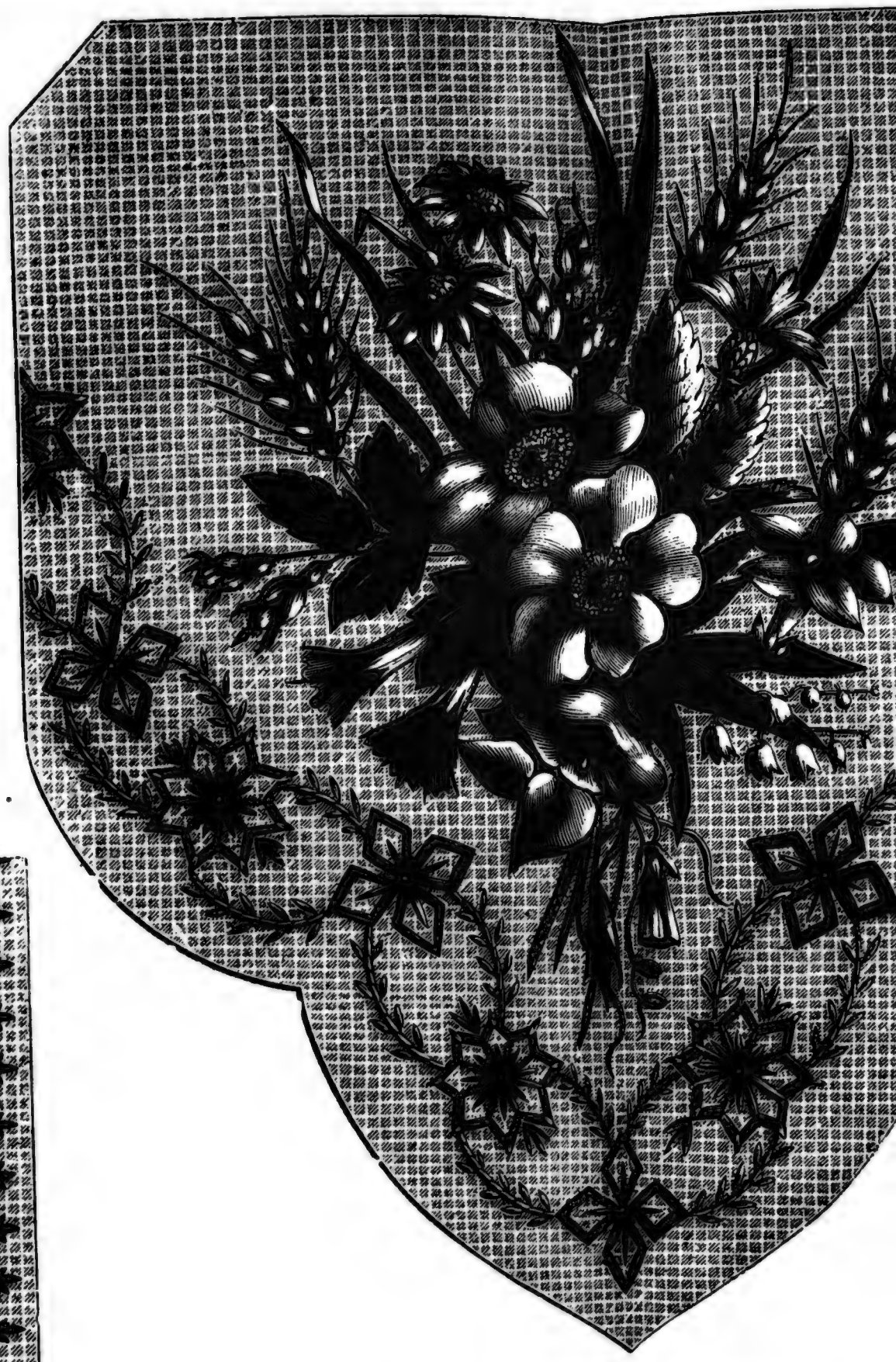
No. 125.—Lace Edging.



No. 126.—Braid and Crochet Edging.



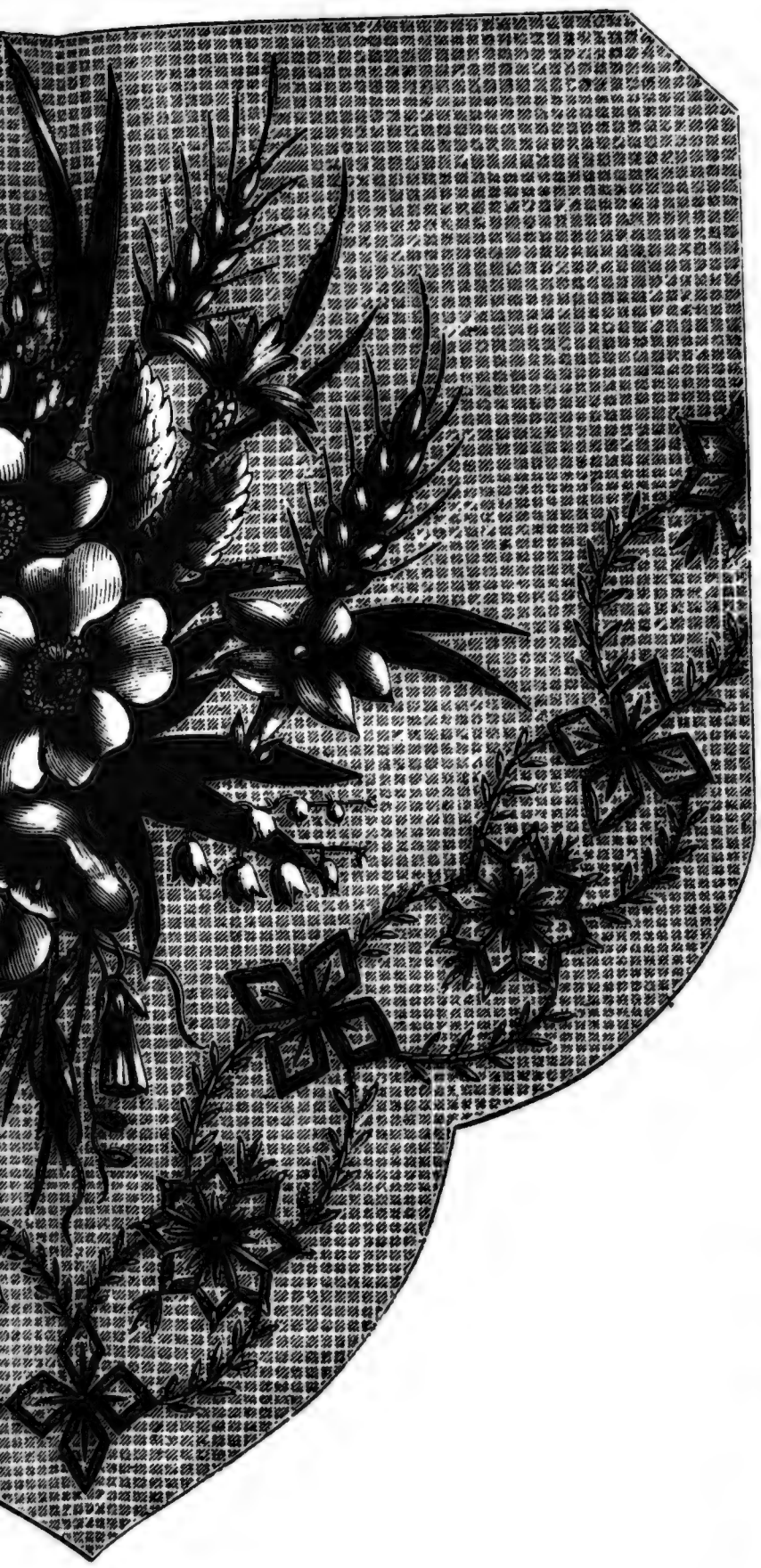
No. 131.—Embroidery for the Handkerchief Sachet.



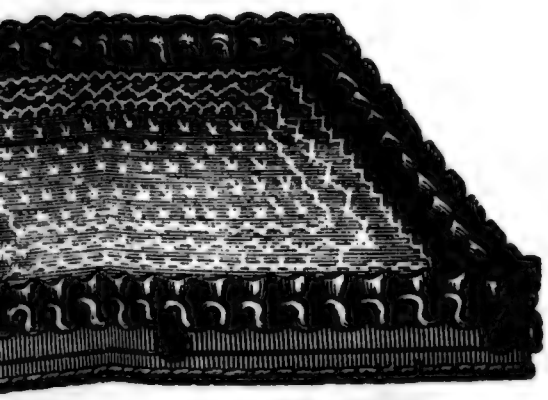
No. 127.—Design for a Lambrequin.

No. 132.—Handkerchief Sachet.

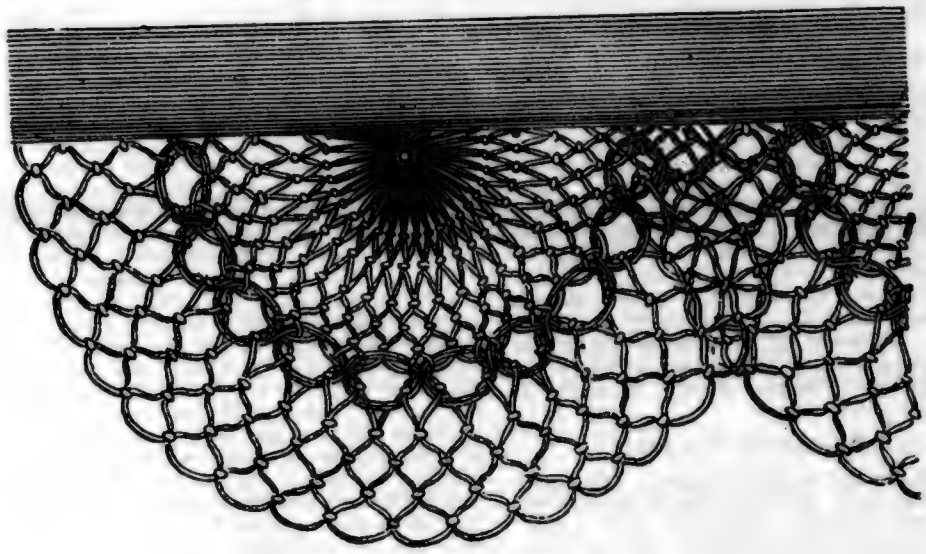
We beg to recommend Messrs. WALTER EVANS and CO. for every kind of Crochet a



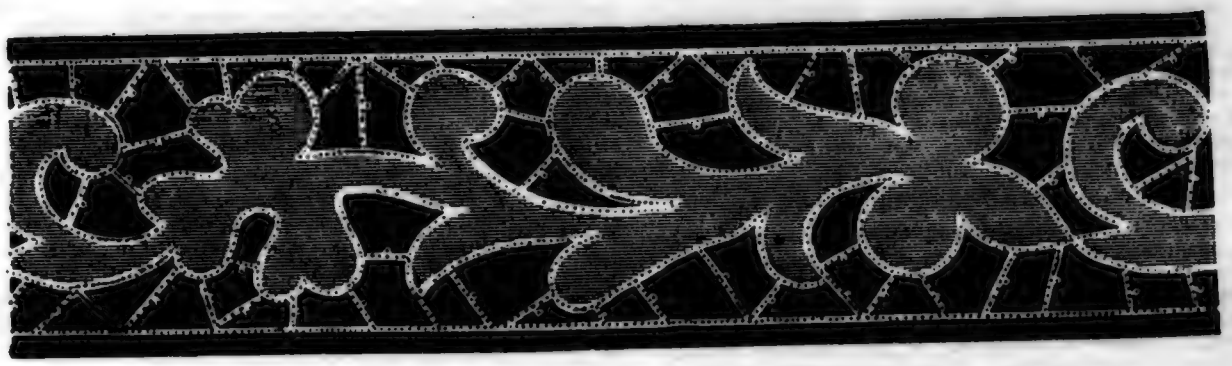
—Design for a Lambrequin.



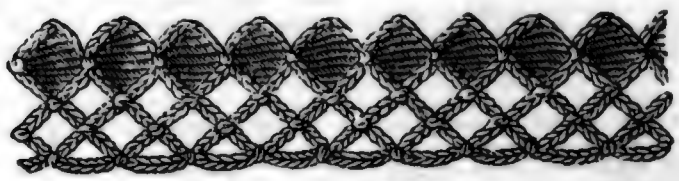
132.—Handkerchief Sachet.



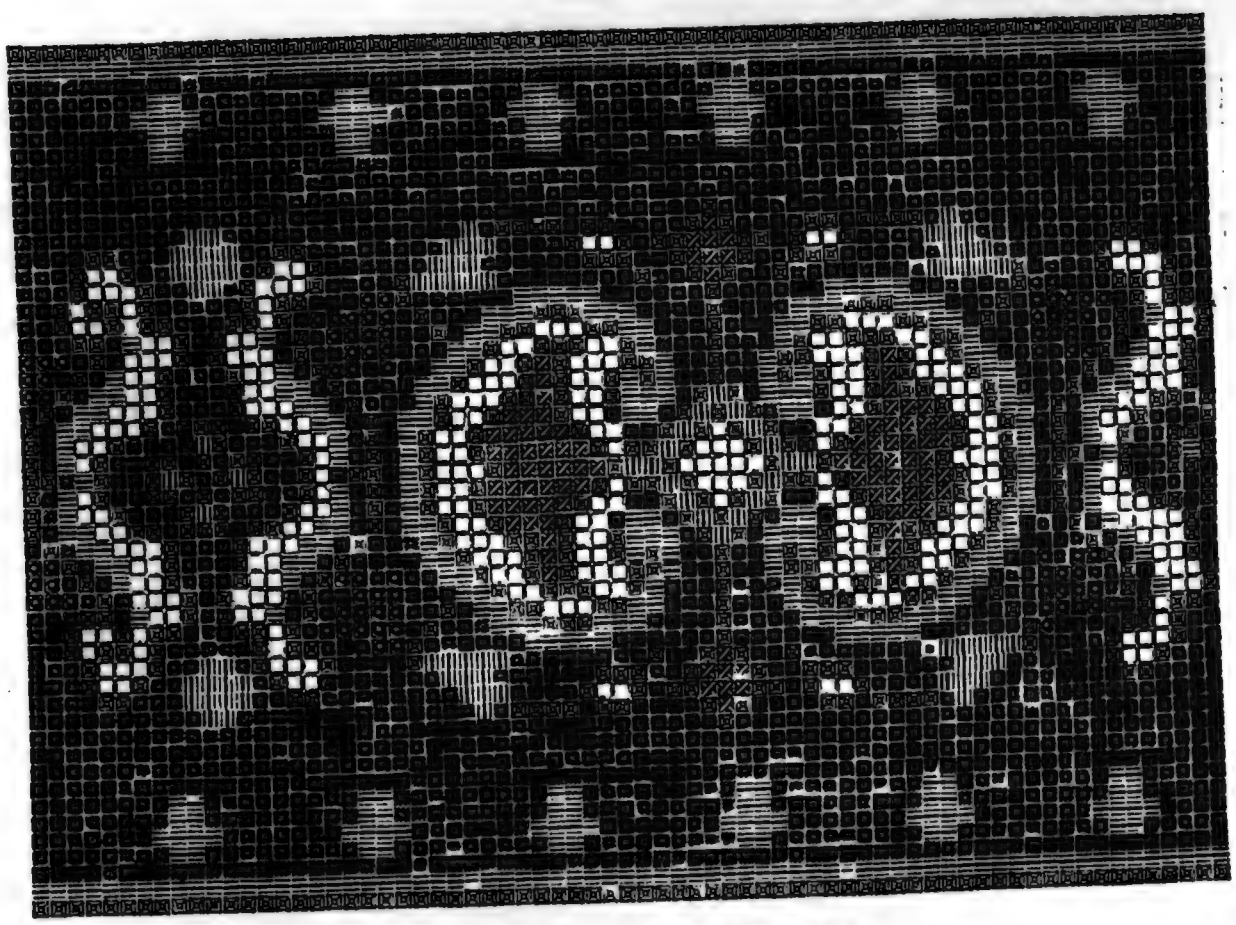
No. 128.—Egyptian Netting.



No. 129.—Insertion in Richelieu Embroidery.



No. 130.—Crochet Edging.



No. 133.—Band in Berlin Wool-work.

y kind of Crochet and Knitting Cotton, Embroidery and Macramé Lace Thread.

tinued to form the strings. Bandeau of caroubier faille, similar to that on the dress. Quantity of material required, 18 yards of broché, and 3 of faille.

No. 4.—The Carlos Toilette.

Large confection of ivory white cloth, of paletot form; the back semi-fitting, small side pieces under the arm, and the fronts plain. A deep collar of fox fur, and bands of the same in front and on the sleeves. The lower edge is bordered with a thick silk cord, and also the small revers at the neck and on the sleeves. Robe of blue faille, pleated from the upper to the lower edge in front, and ornamented with bows of ribbon to match. The rest of the skirt consists of a plain train. Brown felt bonnet, tymbal form, with an Alsatian bow of ivory coloured satin on the crown, at the back of which is a large cluster of blue flowers. The pattern of this confection is given on the Diagram Sheet. Quantity of material required, 4 yards of cloth.

No. 5.—The Maintenon Toilette.

Large mantle of brown matelassé cloth. The back is shaped, and the seam in the centre is carried to where the two parts separate; small side pieces under the arm; plain fronts, but fitting closely, and fastened with passementerie buttons and tassels. Long velvet revers to match the cloth are placed at each side, ornamented with buttons similar to those in front. Double velvet collar, one high, the other turned down; velvet parements with tasselled buttons. Dress of cashmere, the colour of old gold, ornamented with a deep flounce, plain and pleated alternately, and headed with five rouleaux of faille of the same colour. Chapeau of violet velvet, with soft crown and fanchon brim, covered with a diadem of pansies and foliage. Black lace bow on the curtain, and strings to match. Quantity of cloth for the confection, 6 yards.

No. 6.—Little Boy of Six years old.

Costume of grey cloth, short trousers reaching a little below the knee. Tight jacket, without any seam in the back, two side pieces, and the front fastened with a row of buttons. Band of cloth to match the jacket, buttoned at the back; triple cape and parement, stitched at the edges. Prince of Wales hat of grey felt, with band of ribbon of a darker shade. Quantity of material required, 3 yards of double width cloth.

No. 7.—The Pandora Toilette.

Vêtement of black matelassé, tight-fitting, with a seam in the back, small side pieces, and pleats in front, fastened with large buttons of passementerie and chenille. The part which fastens over the other forms a plastron, the under part is pointed, and trimmed with chenille fringe. Turned down collar of black faille, chenille trimming on the wrist. Princess robe of lilac cashmere, made quite plain, and untrimmed. Black felt bonnet, trimmed with fruit and lilac ribbon. Quantity of material required for the confection, 7 yards of matelassé.

No. 8.—The Bengali Toilette.

Costume of grey neigeuse. Trained skirt, with box-pleating, round the lower edge. Polonaise, Princess-shaped at the back, and with paletot front, with a plastron, turned down collar and pockets of velvet. The tablier, fastened to a band, is divided in the middle, one part is cut in two wide bands, one of which is trimmed with ribbon velvet, the other terminates in a wide band of velvet. These different parts, forming the tablier, are folded in loops, falling low on the skirt. Grey felt hat, trimmed with velvet to match that on the dress, fastening a grey ostrich feather. Quantity of material required, 18 yards of neigeuse, and 4 of velvet.

Nos. 9 & 13.—The Sarah Toilette.

Costume of moss-green faille and cloth. Skirt of faille, with deep flounce, alternately plain and pleated, reaching back to the train. The tunic forms a tablier, bordered with a deep bias band of bourrette. A wide piece of cloth, trimmed with bourrette, and fastened at the upper and lower edge with a bow of ribbon, is placed at the side of the tablier. The back of the dress is separate from the jacket, and its edges are bordered with bourrette; it is then draped in pleats to the tablier, under a bow of wide ribbon. The corsage forms a basquine from the Princess back of the dress, and is completed by a pèlerine, square in front and at the back, and hollowed out at the shoulders. A band of bourrette forms a collar at the upper edge of the pèlerine, and another band, with a bow of ribbon, is placed on the sleeves. Havana silk bonnet, with diadem brim, filled in with moss-green ribbon; ostrich feather on the crown, fastened under a fan-shaped bow. Quantity of material required, 14 yards of narrow width cloth, and 10 of faille.

"Heavy Damages."—Nothing can compensate for a set of decayed or discoloured teeth, which will mar the beauty of the loveliest face. Ladies should, therefore, use regularly Rowlands' Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, which preserves the teeth from decay, and imparts to them a pearly whiteness, and to the breath a sweet fragrance. Sold by chemists, perfumers, and hairdressers, at 2s. 9d. per box; take no Odonto but Rowlands', all others being imitations.—[Advt.]

No. 10. The Antinous Tiolette.

Confection of brown cloth, with paletot back, fitting to the figure, and mantelet fronts. The lower edge of the back, the fronts, and sleeves are trimmed with a wide band of silver fox fur, and from the bands in front fall revers of cloth fastened with three buttons, under which are bows of brown ribbon. Plain Princess robe of grey sicilienne. Capote of Russian green velvet, bordered and trimmed with light green satin, grey feather falling over the back, and grey satin ribbon strings. Quantity of material required for the confection, 5 yards.

No. 11.—Little Girl of Five.

Costume of black velvet; Princess dress with a waistcoat of red faille, coming below the waist, and meeting at the back, under a sash of the same colour. A garniture of pleatings of red faille and rouleaux to match simulates revers at the sides of the dress, with small bows of red ribbon. Turned down collar of velvet, bordered with red pleatings; red buttons, and pipings in front, and on the sleeves, which are completed with a pleating and bows. Black velvet hat, the brim lined with red faille, a pleating to match round the crown, and bow on the top. Quantity of material required, 5 yards of velvet, and 3 of faille.

No. 12.—The Trianon Toilette.

Large mantle of grey cloth; the front is that of a paletot, square at the lower edge, the back is a large shawl, square at the edge instead of pointed. The paletot front is trimmed with rich embroidered braid; the shawl part with coloured silk fringe with black passementerie heading. A velvet collar is fastened with a metal agrafe. Skirt of Havana faille, the front pleated from the waist, the train quite plain. Grey felt chapeau, trimmed with apples and foliage, tilleul ribbon and strings. Quantity of material required for the mantle, 5½ yards.

No. 13.—Same as No. 9.

No. 14.—Little Girl of Seven.

Costume of violet velvet and cashmere. Plain skirt of velvet. Polonaise of cashmere, open at the side, and ornamented with violet buttons and bows of velvet passed through oxydized buckles. Epaulettes of velvet, terminating with a bow and buckle; the epaulette on the left side is continued as a bias band at the back, and retains the draperies of the tablier. That on the right is carried down the side of the front near to the pleated pocket, which is divided by ribbon velvet, finishing in a bow. This trimming is repeated on the sleeves at the wrists. Black felt hat, trimmed with violet velvet, and a green aigrette. Quantity of material required, 4 yards of velvet, and 2 of cashmere.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LADIES.

MYRA'S JOURNAL OF DRESS AND FASHION.

The whole of the Three Editions of Myra's Journal for October having been exhausted, and there being a continued demand for the Large Braiding Sheet of the Isabelle Paletot, (size 40 × 50), we have reprinted this favourite design which can now be had on forwarding four stamps to the publishers of Myra's Journal. Goubaud and Son, 39, Bedford Street Covent Garden.

RULES FOR THE FREE EXCHANGE

1. A Free Exchange, gratis, and open to all who have Articles to barter for others, is open in Myra's Journal.

2. The length of the gratis Advertisement (when the Address of the Exchanger is printed) is limited to twelve words.

3. The Addresses of Exchangers must be printed in full, in order to secure the benefit of the Free Exchange.

4. In cases where Exchangers do not wish their Addresses printed, their names will be entered in the Office Exchange Book, in the usual way; and in that case a payment is to be made of One Shilling in postage stamps.

5. The Price of the Advertisement (in the Sale Columns) is 6d. for each line of eight words.

6. The Free Exchange being intended for barter only, articles for sale will only be admissible in the Advertisement column.

7. Subscribers using the Free Exchange must give their Full Name and Address; no Initials will be accepted. Post-office Address not inserted. No post-cards are to be sent to any Address for the Exchange. All letters for this department should be addressed to Myra, *39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.*

EXCHANGES.

Crochet for Drawers, for exchange. Miss Braithwaite, Templemore Park, Belfast.

Handsome blue smoking-cap, braided with gold silk braid and tassel. Want Writing-desk. Miss Millie Phrenfest, Rose Villa, Victoria Road, Putney.

Sixteen monthly parts of *Young Ladies' Journal*. What offers?—Miss Wattson, 17, Foulden Road, Stoke Newington.

Vols. II. and III. of *Young Englishwoman*. What offers?—Mrs. Wattson 17, Foulden Road, Stoke Newington.

Handsome Oxydized Silver Earrings, set with Amethysts, new. Want Silver Locket, or offers. Miss Jennie De Laine, Plattfield House, Putney.

Cuirass Belt Swanbill Corset, worth 21s. Take 12s. 6d., or exchange, value 16s. Mrs. Goode, 56, Tottenham Court Road.

Superior 18-carat Gold Earrings, cost 30s. Exchange for Dressing-gown suitable to brunette. Miss Constance Price, Plattfield House, Putney.

What offers for Eleven Numbers of the *Quiver*, clean. Potter, 7, High Street, Clapham.

Three and a half yards of very Handsome Black and White Damassé Silk, worth 2l., useful. Offers requested, Mrs. Brown, 40, Baker Street, W.

Three lovely French Bonnets, never worn; Suitable for a Wedding. Cost 8l. What offers? Mrs. Stevens, West Grove, Snakes Lane, Woodford.

Balls to imitate oranges or apples, suitable for Christmas trees or presents, 6d. each, 5s. per dozen. Exchange or cash. Miss Graham, High Street, Saffron Walden.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SALES.

A Lady is anxious to have some employment in knitting socks or stockings. Please state remuneration offered.—No. 151, Myra's Office.

Elegant Princess Dress, Cashmere. Perfectly new. Price 5l. or offers. Cost 7½ guineas. No. 152, Myra's Office.

A few lengths of Black Velveteens, very cheap. Patterns sent. Marie, 1, Lambeth Road, S.E. No. 153, Myra's Office.

For Sale, a Seal-skin Jacket, Handsomely Trimmed with Skunk; Half-fitting; Entire length, 25 inches. Muff to match. In perfect condition. Cost 16l. 16s. What offers? Bretonne, No. 154, Myra's Office.

Devonshire Ferns.—20 roots, 6 varieties, 1s. 100 roots, 9 varieties, 5s. Beautiful moss, 6d. per lb. Leaves, 14 stamps per 100. Carriage of 20 roots to London, 4d. Miss Clyde, Albert Terrace, Newport, Barnstaple. No, 155, Myra's Office.

Offers for Winter Dress, Baby's Bonnet, Two Petticoats, embroidered, Red Boots to match? Millie, No. 156, Myra's Office.

A Comfortable Home offered a Lady, with board. Terms moderate. Particulars on application to Miss North, 6, Florence Place, Falmouth. No. 157, Myra's Office.

Black Net Dress, trimmed with Black Lace and Lemon Silk. Body material *en suite*. Cost at Swan Edgar's, 6l. 6s. Never worn; perfect order; quite new. Will take 5l. No. 158, Myra's Office.

NAMES OF CORRESPONDENTS ANSWERED IN MYRA'S MID-MONTHLY JOURNAL, OCTOBER 15.

Dress.—Mineah; Beatrice B; Susanne; M. N. (Kildare); Mourning; Eleanor Sophia; Margaret B.; Meta; Agatha; Ethel Leonora; A Subscriber; Alice A.; Merle; E. H. (Sheerness); A Busy Mother; A Well-wisher; Eve; Daisy; Love; Artiste; Pussy; South Australia; Lady M.; Mrs. B. (Handsworth); Enell; Blonde; Sarah Savigny; Truly Distressed; Garelock; E. M. N.; Le Louvre; E. M. O.; Miss Misanthrope; Mrs. C. (Cullen); M.; Kate H.; Clara; Beta.

Needlework.—A Constant Subscriber; Aimée; Emma; Queenie; M. W.; An Admirer of Myra; A Lover of Needlework; Jenny Jones; Mrs. W.; Crown and Anchor; E. H. (Sheerness).

Furniture and Furnishing.—L. L.; Fidgetty; Constance; Mother Carey; X. Y. Z.

Music.—Song-Bird; Idleness; Dolly Varden; May; Joan.

Books and Authors.—Meg; Thérèse; E. M.; Clio; Miss S. (Tunbridge Wells); Marjorie; Pearl.

Etiquette.—Carl; Eve; Little Dot; Colorado Beetle; Nellie B.

The Cuisine.—Cuisinière; Dolly Varden; Dandelion; Letitia; An Old Housekeeper; Marjorie.

Health and Personal Attention.—Clarisse; Rex; Letitia; Cora; Brickdale; Martin; Edith R.; Lady; Marion; Truly Distressed; Freya; Miss E. R.; Ethel Mertoun; Raven; Fisherman's Daughter; Miss Arbiter; Angelina; M. T. P.; Aurora.

Miscellaneous.—Laura; Noblesse; Little One; Nonpareil; Grasshopper; Raphael; Ursula; S. E.; Ruth; Bella; Adeline; Mrs. R.; Restless; An Anxious Mother; N. W. S. (Dorset); Topsy Rees; R. S.; An Irish Subscriber; Cora; An Anxious Mother; Hetty; Dollar; Leah; Hyacinth; Candidate; Beatrice C.; Mamsey.

The Time to Buy Autumn Dresses and Flannels Cheap.—Tweeds from 7s. 9d. the dress. White and Scarlet flannels from 10½d., Coloured Do. 1s. 7½d. Black and Coloured Cachmeres, 1s. 11½d. per yard. Black Alpaca's from 4½d. per yard. Patterns free. S. Amery, 7, High Street, Clapham, London.—[Advt.]

NEW AUTUMN DRESS GOODS.

GASK & GASK are now SHOWING NEW GOODS in all the Departmemts of the House, and all are sold on the SMALL PROFIT SYSTEM, at the lowest Ready Money Prices.

PLAIN COLOURED AND FANCY SILKS AND VELVETS.—A Vast Choice of all the New Colours and leading Novelties, now Cheaper than they have ever been.

BLACK SILKS AND VELVETS of the guaranteed makes, and specially recommended for wear, commencing at *2s. 6d.* per yard, to the Richest Qualities. All *extra good value.*

COSTUMES OF GREAT NOVELTY, made of the fashionable Vigona Cloth, and various New Fabrics, from the latest Paris Models, 2 guineas to 6½ guineas.

RICH SILK COSTUMES, Black and New Colours. Many Elegant and new Paris Models just received copies and adaptations of which are made at most moderate prices, from 4 guineas.

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LADIES' HESSIAN BUTTON BOOTS, made of the new Leather, called Levant, Double Soles, Broad Heels, for Country Wear, **21s.** per pair.
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LADIES' VERY SUPERIOR CORK SOLE BUTTON BOOTS, cut extra high to protect the ankles, damp repelling, **21s.** per pair.
LADIES' VERY SUPERIOR SIDE SPRING BOOTS, in Calf, Glove, Levant, or Bright Kid, from **12s. 6d.** per pair.
LADIES' ORIENTAL SHOES, with Bars across the Instep, made with WILLIAM BIRD'S Improved Flexura Waist and Fluted Heels, **15s. 6d.** per pair.
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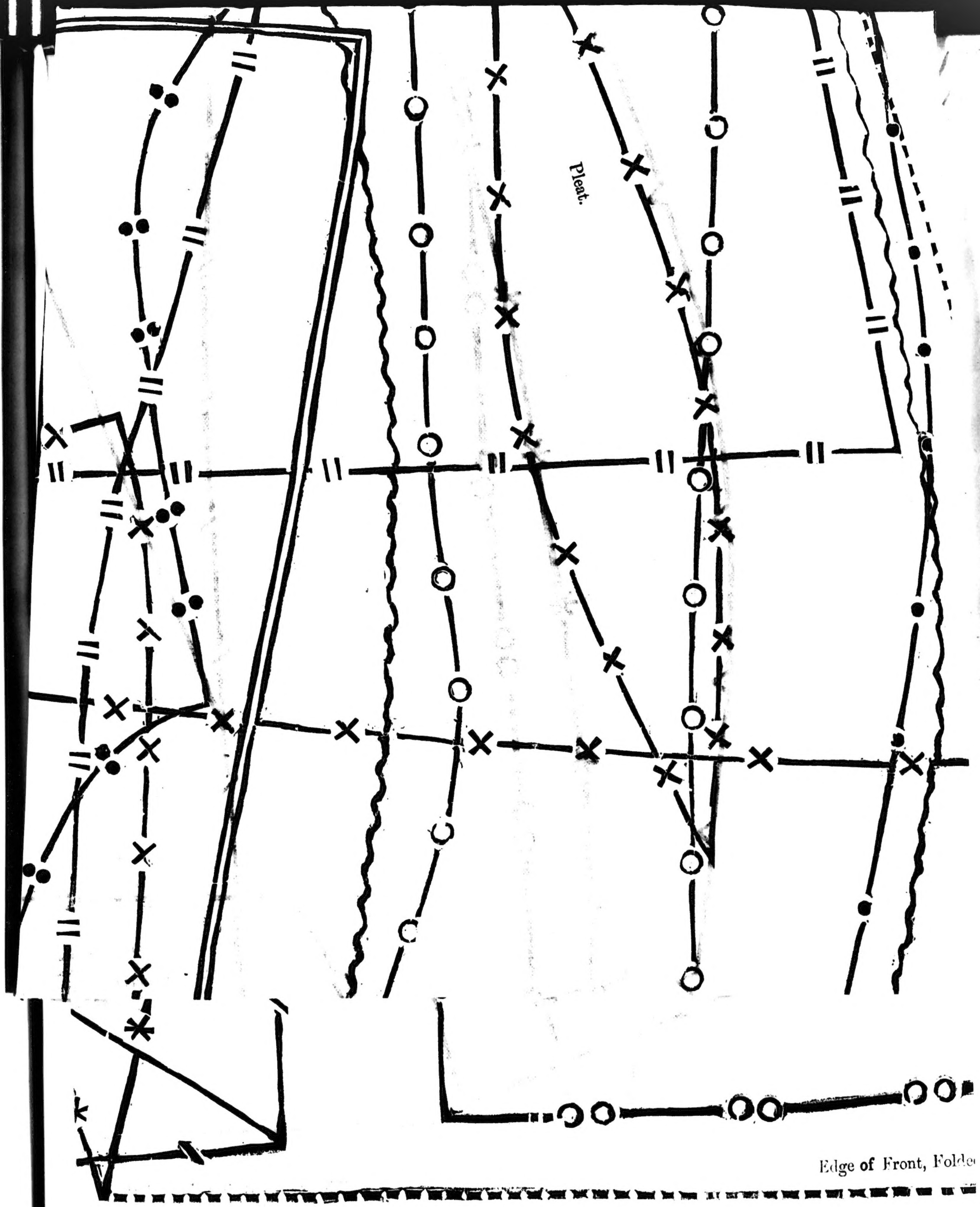
Pleat.
Edge of Front, Folde

Second Model.—GATHERED BODICE.

7.—Front - -

8.—Back - -

9.—Sleeve - -